A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news; under the control of the General Association of California. It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

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The Pacific.

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For right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win;
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

A Mother's Motto—"Touch Not, Taste Not."

BY MRS. E. D. HOWELL.

"When this cruel war is over,"
And our boys come home again,
Will they come—our James and Roger
Staunch and steadfast temp'rance men?
Will they bring the temp'rance banner
Floating freely in the wind?
Or in vile and base dishonor,
Trailing in the dust behind?

Earnestly dear mother's praying,
Praying for her sons to-night;
Are those sons to-night betraying
Her fond teachings of the right?
Whatsev'er's the temptation,
"Touch not, taste not," is her word;
For it leads to condemnation,
And dishonor of the sword!

When the march is long and weary,
Or the day is dull in camp;
When you pass the night so weary,
In the guardsman's lonely tramp;
When the grape and shell are flying
'Round you with their deadly aim,
And your comrades falling, dying,
Breathe the fondest, dearest name.

You may hear the syren singing:
"Drink, 'twill nerve and cheer you up!"
Then hear "Mother's motto" ringing—
"Touch not, taste not—dash the cup!"
There is safety in abstaining,
It is peril to comply;
Better far from vice refraining,
Bravely, soldierly to die!

But we hope ere long to greet you,
Mother, maiden, wife and friend,
Praying that no evil meet you,
Till this cruel war shall end.
Maimed or scarred, with fair escutcheon,
Upright, tem'prate, brave and true,
Come to us, who set our hearts on
Victory, through such as you!

EDITORIAL VISITS.

Among the most romantic of Oregon towns, and prospectively among those distinguished for business, is Oregon City, about twelve miles above Portland, on the east side of the Willamette. It is situated at a point where the great river, in long past antediluvian ages gradually wore out a channel for itself through a region of basaltic rock, draining the immense interior sea, which once covered the present extensive prairie valley above. This channel is now about one-fifth of a mile wide, through which, in front of the city, the calm still waters flow, between solid rock banks that rise perpendicularly thirty feet in hight, some ten feet higher than the falls which are on a line with the upper edge of the town, where the mighty river, in opposition to all its previous peaceful features, suddenly pours its whole volume, raging foaming, thundering down, twenty feet into the great waters below, again quickly to resume its usual still uniform course. From the edge of these precipitous banks, especially on the east side, the surface extends back level far enough to afford a site for a fine city, which on two streets, extends up and down the river some three fourths of a mile. Two streets are all, for then again rise perpendicular, the still older banks, of the still earlier river, broken, cragged, black terraced rocks, perhaps eighty feet high, where once more the surface runs back nearly level for some distance, when the country rises into a gently rolling and hill-forest region.

Thus, Oregon City occupies a magnificent position in a region of great forests, with a high, extended rocky precipice, just back of it; in its front, the wide, calm, blue river, and just above the mighty cataract, whose roar, is the great steady bass of nature's music. Here is a water power easily available, and now partially used, sufficient for the greatest machinery in the world. The only use now made of this immense power is to run a large flouring mill, and also a splendid brick woolen factory designed for five sets of looms. Work has not yet commenced in this factory, but the machinery is on hand and being put up, at a cost, the building and all, of seventy-five thousand dollars. The quality of wool in Oregon, we were told, is of the first class, being worth in market twice as much on the average, as that of California. This arises partly from the country being well adapted to sheep-raising and partly from the first stock being of a superior variety. Oregon City has a good Congregational church building, and the society have a worthy young pastor Rev. Mr. Knight, not yet ordained, and installed as their Bishop. We hope this may be so soon. There is also a Methodist church of about the same size. There is also occasional Baptist and Episcopal preaching. There are two good Sabbath-schools, one in each of the first churches mentioned, and one public school. Of other organizations we did not learn. On descending from Oregon City to Portland in one of their pleasant though small river boats, it seemed to us that we had never viewed more beautiful water scenery. With the fine forest hills on each side, and occasional level flats, with cleared farms, dwellings, grassy or wooded banks, and with many lovely islands, cultivated and uncultivated, this river, for real romantic beauty, we think can no where be surpassed.

Portland is a large, fine city, on the west side of the river, containing about seven thousand inhabitants. It has the features of a seaport, though a hundred miles inland, being the head of ocean steam navigation. It looks like a new city, for while solid blocks of large buildings, many of them brick, line continuous streets, yet in the back ground, the great forest stretches all around it, and through the suburbs the stumps of the old fir trees everywhere contest the occupation of the soil by civilized man. An extensive system of grading the streets is being pressed with vigor, as in San Francisco, eight and ten years ago. Two or three public greens are left in the city, an honor to its founders and a lasting benefit to its population. Many of its dwelling houses are fine palace-like residences. Everywhere, except in the thickest portion, attention is paid to ornamental shade and fruit trees, and tasteful gardens. Its churches are Congregational, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopalian and Baptist. The Presbyterian is the finest structure in the State; their pastor, an able man of Scottish descent, Rev. Mr. Caffry. The Congregational is older than the Presbyterian, but is not as well located, and smaller both in building and society. But it is a church of zealous, laboring men, with a pastor and Bishop lately settled among them, of large experience, Rev. Mr. Atkinson, the earliest home missionary in this State. The Methodist church is in a flourishing condition, while the Baptists are without a pastor. The Episcopal church seems to have had some difficulty on the subject whether to modify politics by religion, or religion by politics, hence a division into two small congregations.

One of the unscriptural and infidel pretensions of modern days is that which is often heard in the assertion "do not mingle religion with politics," for the gospel directly requires political duties, and the doing of *all* (this includes politics) to the glory of God, while the language "do not mingle religion with politics," proves that the user changes his religion to agree with his politics, and wishes to do what he can to make Christians change their religion to agree also with his politics. This presumptuous dictation to ministers how they shall preach, proves him, in his very words, a hypocritical errorist—it is hard not to write liar.

There is a splendid public school-house in Portland, an honor to the city. The public schools cannot be too much favored and improved by the State. There is also a fine Female Seminary conducted by the Methodists, worthy of all patronage, and a Roman Catholic Female Seminary, conducted by the nuns. We had the opportunity of attending one of these nun's school examinations in Salem, the only one we could attend in Oregon, and there is one peculiarity of these schools the country over. It is a wonderful training of the memory with no appearance of independent thought, a perfect parrot education. A fine man said to us, "I acknowledge that such was all you could see in the examination, but such is not the fact, for my daughter attends there; I know she understands what she learns." If what he said be true, we judge that her protestant father had as much to do with her education as the nuns, for in the whole of the examination of some nine classes, there was not one single word uttered that showed thought any farther than a perfect literal repetition of words in the book, and if there was any hesitation in the answer, there was, from the teacher, a prompting, just such as little children have in repeating verses. This parrot-like, this little children education of the memory is not fitted to adult American girls, who need the education of thinking, intelligent, rational, God-fearing and responsible beings. It may do for those who think the greatness of the female mind consists in counting their beads, telling off the number of prayers in "vain repetitions as the heathen do," but not for bible Christians, who follow not those "who corrupt the commandments of God by their traditions," but take the true, whole, holy word of God to "prove all things; and hold fast that which is good." S. V.

A GROWING EVIL.

EDITORS PACIFIC:—Gentlemen—Permit me through the medium of your valuable paper to call the attention of the "City Fathers," and the public generally, to what I consider a growing evil and a gross injustice perpetrated on the religiously inclined portion of this community. I refer to the parading of bands of music through the public streets on the Sabbath, at an hour when services are being conducted in the different churches. I don't know whether there is any law to prevent it or not; but if there is not, it is high time there was. Law or no law, however I should think the good sense of those who participate in such a gross violation of the Fourth Commandment—to say nothing of the annoyance it causes their fellow citizens—would be sufficient to cause them to abstain from a practice so obnoxious to the laws of God and man.

I am not in favor of encroaching upon the liberties of any, where those liberties are not taken advantage of, and, as above stated, exercised to the great annoyance of a large number of the citizens of this city. Those who attend church on the Sabbath have rights and privileges as well as those who stay away; and not the least of those, is that of worshiping God *free* from any annoyance or interfence from others.

Our worthy Mayor is, I believe, a consistent church member (and I am glad of it), and no doubt has more than once experienced the annoyance here complained of. I appeal to *him* therefore, and to *all* moral and law-abiding citizens, to use all the influence they possess to bring about a reform in this direction. It is a duty, I take it, which they owe to themselves, to their children, and to their fellow-citizens.

How often have we seen children leave church, rushing out with childish curiosity to see what was going on, when they heard the music as it passed. And how can we expect the rising generation to have a proper respect for the Sabbath, and the Lord of the Sabbath, when they are thus schooled, as it were, to the public violation of those laws and commandments which pertain to that which is most sacred and tend to the best good of the human race.

I am led to make these remarks, Messrs. Editors, by the annoyance experienced a Sunday or two ago. I had the pleasure of listening to Dr. Wadsworth in one of his impressive discourses, and right in the midst of it came a band of musicians along Montgomery street, discoursing what was no doubt very fine music, and what on some other occasion would have been enjoyed by none more than your humble servant; but just then, and on the Sabbath, I would have been glad if they had been attending to their duties as *immortal* and *accountable* beings, and thus spared me and others the pain thus inflicted.

Hoping that something may be done to remedy the evil spoken of, I remain,

Very respectfully yours, J. D.

THE EFFICIENT MEN.

It is a fact of history and of observation, that all efficient men, while they have been men of comprehension, have also been men of detail. I wish it would be possible to produce as high an example of this two-fold character among the servants of God and benevolence in these times, as we have in that fiery prodigy of war and conquest, who in the beginning of the present century desolated Europe. Napoleon was the most effective man in modern times—some will say of all times. The secret of his character was, that while his plans were more vast, more various, and, of course, more difficult than those of other men, he had the talent, at the same time, to fill them up with perfect promptness and precision, in every particular of execution. His vast and daring plans would have been visionary in any other man; but with him every vision flew out of his brain, a chariot of iron; because it was up, in all the particulars of execution, to be a solid and compact framework in every part. His armies were together only one great engine of desolation, of which he was the head or brain. Numbers, spaces, times, were all distinct in his eye. The wheeling of every legion, however remote, was mentally present to him. The tramp of every foot sounded in his ear. The numbers were always supplied, the spaces passed over, the times met, and so the work was done.

The nearest moral approximation I know of was Paul the Apostle. Paul had great principles, great plans, and a great enthusiasm. He had the art, at the same time, to bring his great principles into a powerful application to his own conduct, and to all the common affairs of all the disciples in his churches. He detected every want, understood every character; set his guards against those whom he distrusted; kept all his work turning in a motion of discipline; prompted to every duty. You will find his epistles distinguished by great principles; and at the same time, by a various and circumstantial attention to all the common affairs of life; and, in that, you have the secret of his efficiency. There must be details in every great work. It is an element of effectiveness, which no reach of plan, no enthusiasm of purpose can dispense with.

Thus, if a man conceives the idea of becoming eminent in learning, but cannot toil through the million of little drudgeries necessary to carry him on, his learning will soon be told. Or, if a man undertakes to become rich, but despises the small but gradual advances by which wealth is ordinarily accumulated, his expectations will, of course, be the sum of his riches. Accurate and careful detail, the minding of common occasions, small things, combined with general scope and vigor, is the secret of all the efficiency and success in the world.—*Dr. Bushnell.*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S VOW.

It has been often remarked, that the current of war turned in our favor, as soon as Mr. Lincoln decided upon Emancipation. Those who believe in God and God's justice, cannot feel that it is superstitious to trace a connection between this righteous act, and the bestowal of His favor. This conviction is much strengthened by the publication, now for the first time, in the *Independent*, of all the circumstances connected with the proclamation, as revealed to Mr. H. B. Carpenter, the artist, who shared so much of Mr. Lincoln's confidence, by the President himself. The story is of great interest, and is providentially marked throughout; but the point which connects the event particularly with the general impression of a special divine intervention, was related to Mr. Carpenter by Chief Justice Chase, and is given in the following words:

Mr. Chase told me that at the cabinet meeting, immediately after the battle of Antietam, and just prior to the issue of the September proclamation, the President entered upon the business before them, by saying that "the time for the annunciation of the emancipation policy could no longer be delayed. Public sentiment," he thought, "would sustain it, many of his warmest friends and supporters demanded it—*and he had promised his God that he would do it!*" The last part of this was uttered in a low tone, and appeared to be heard by no one but Secretary Chase, who was sitting near him. He asked the President if he correctly understood him. Mr. Lincoln replied, "*I made a solemn vow before God, that if Gen. Lee was driven back from Pennsylvania, I would crown the result by the declaration of freedom to the slaves!*"

In what a beautiful light of Christian faith and simplicity does this authentic account leave the memory of our late President—casting a tender halo, as it were, about his head, as of one sainted, who, in his life-time, not only led the councils and directed the armies of the nation, but appropriately preceded it in the acts of faith and consecration, which God accepted, and crowned with an abundant blessing.—*N. Y. Examiner and Advocate.*

THE PRAYER AT SUMTER.

At the conclusion of the Address, the Rev. R. S. Storrs offered up the following

PRAYER.

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, who wast, and art, and art to come, the Eternal Ruler of worlds and men, having Thy glory above the heavens, Holy and Reverend in Thy Name. Before Thy throne we humbly bow, confessing our sins, and seeking the continual aids of Thy grace. Unto Thee we render our joyful thanks, that Thou hast been pleased to reveal Thyself to us, through Thy Son and by Thy Spirit, as ready to hear and answer prayer.

Thine, oh Lord, are power and majesty; glory and victory are Thine. We worship and adore Thee for Thine infinite holiness, for Thy wisdom and might, for Thy clemency and goodness, and for Thine unsearchable love to mankind. We adore Thee for Thine immutable sovereignty, in Providence and in grace; that Thou doest Thy pleasure in the armies of Heaven, and dost sweetly ordain and irresistibly establish Thy counsel in the earth, and that all Thy works are done in truth. And assembled before Thee in these public solemnities, on a day and in a scene consecrated by memories of sorrow and fidelity, of sacrifice and of victory, we give Thee especial thanks for all Thy goodness to us as a people; most of all in the bloody and terrible years through which of late Thou hast caused us to pass. We thank Thee for the Leaders whom Thou hast raised up for us in the Cabinet and the Field, for their wisdom in council, for their religious consecration and trust, for their valor, and skill, and fortitude in war. We thank Thee for the successes with which Thou hast been pleased to crown our arms on the land and the sea; for the signal victories which of late we have gotten, not by our skill and will alone, but by the might of Him who hath helped us; and for the discomfiture of the plans of our enemies.

We mourn before Thee for the thousands who have fallen, our beauty and strength, upon our high places. But we bless Thee and praise Thee, that their suffering and death have not been in vain, and that from their graves the Nation which they loved hath drawn, by Thy grace, a nobler life; that its unity is maintained; that its revered institutions are preserved; that the shame and curse of oppression are removed from it; that its throne henceforth is established in righteousness; and that on it there hang their memorable names, as a thousand bucklers, all shields of mighty men.

And now, we pray Thee, oh Lord of Hosts, who wast the God of our fathers afore time, and in whose name we have set up our banners, that the flag now raised anew above these walls, by the hand of Thy servant, may never be lowered before the onset of foreign war; before the more deadly assault of treason; that, being upheld and advanced by Thee, whose counsel is infinite, and whose right hand is glorious in power, it may shine for ever on the front of our land, the symbol of Christian liberty and law, of peace, and hope, and universal well-being.

With Thy merciful favor behold, we beseech Thee, and plenteously bless Thy servant, the President of these United States; and all who are, in any station, associated with him in the conduct of government, the enactment, or the administration of law. Instruct and direct them by Thy Holy Spirit, and endue them with Thy grace; that, as mortal, yet immortal, accountable to history and responsible to Thee, they may plan with prudence, may labor with diligence, may wait with constant hope and faith, and may see Thy work always prospering in their hand.

Bless those who are at the head of our armies and navies, and those in every rank of command. Make them to be strong and of a good courage; ride upon the Heavens in their help, O Most High; shelter their heads in the day of battle; make them merciful and humane, as well as valiant and wise, and preserve them hereafter, as Thou hast hitherto, from undue exultation in the hour of victory.

Bless those who serve, with faithful hearts, in whatever place in our armies and navies. Teach their hands to war, and their fingers to fight, yet let them ever be mindful of Thee, and may they live to receive the reward of all their perils in the gratitude of their country, and in Thy smile.

Remember those who are sick and wounded, in camp and hospital, and those who are prisoners afar from home. Grant them speedy healing and quick release; and may they have succor in their feebleness and pain, and solace and society in their solitude and want, through Thy benediction.

Remember those who have been our enemies, and turn their hearts from wrath and war to love and peace. Let the desolations that have come on them suffice, and unite them with us in the ties of a better brotherhood than of old; that the cities, and homes, and happiness they have lost may be more than replaced in the long prosperity they shall hereafter know.

Grant Thy Fatherly blessing unto all this nation, founded in faith, devoted to Thee in its early baptism of fire and blood, and now again signally saved by Thy hand. Thou hast given to it the precious fruits brought forth by the sun, and the precious things put forth by the moon, the chief things of the ancient mountains, and the precious things of the lasting hills. May the good will of Him that dwelt in the bush be also its inheritance, and let Thy blessing come upon its head; that, being not only restored but renewed, being purified in its spirit and perfected for Thy service by the sorrows and the wonders through which it hath been led, it may be a nation for evermore to Thine honor and praise; the kingdom of Thy favor—the people and the nation of Thy right hand. So haste through it the coming of the day when all the kingdoms shall be at last the kingdoms of Thy Son, and when the kindreds and tribes of the earth, knit together in love, shall learn and practice war no more.

And now, O God, our Heavenly Father, help us who are here assembled before Thee, and who never again shall be so assembled until we stand before Thy bar to consecrate ourselves afresh, on this historic day, to the welfare of our land; to the cause, and the cross, and the truth of our Lord; that we may live evermore to Thy glory, may walk in Thy light, may die at last in Thy perfect peace, and may arise to our rest in the bosom of Thy love.

We offer all these our praises and thanksgivings, and ask all these inestimable gifts, only in His most worthy name, who loved us and sought us, and gave Himself for us, even unto the bitter death upon the Cross, and unto whom, with Thee, Oh Father and the Holy Ghost, shall be honor and praise, and dominion and power, henceforth and for ever, world without end. Amen.

THE ANSWER OF A CHILD.

It happened to me, in the good providence of God, years ago—but I shall never forget it—to have under my ministry in the gospel a child whose heart was won by the Saviour's love. After a while, with becoming diffidence, she made known her desire to profess her faith in Christ, and join herself to his people. But her parents thought she was too young, and wished to hold her back for a time. Finally they allowed her to meet the session with some other persons who just then desired to take the same step. When the hour came we sat all together in the house of God, a grave but tender-hearted company. As the religious experience of one and another of the applicants for church membership was stated, it came to the turn of this child to relate hers.

"My child," said I, "how old are you?"

"Thirteen," she answered.

"Do you think you are old enough," I asked, "to be bound to love the Saviour?"

"Yes, sir," she said, "I think I am."

"And do you love him, then!" I asked her.

"Yes, sir," she answered, "I do love him."

"Why do you love him, my dear child?" once more I asked her.

She started, as if surprised at the question, and turning her beautiful and happy face upon me, bathed in tears, but radiant with joy and peace, she quickly answered, "Why, I love him because he loved me, and gave himself for me!"

I thought within myself, if all the saints on earth, and the general assembly and church of the first-born that are written in heaven were asked that question, not one of them could give a plainer or truer answer!—*Dr. Breckenridge.*

OUR MISCELLANY.

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION.—No object at present attracts so generally the attention of the French Canadian press as the constant emigration of their people to the United States. Since the close of the winter this loss of strength and nationality has been incessant, and the universal report is that still they go. This exodus is unprecedented in its generality and its large numbers. Four hundred girls came on the Grand Trunk in a single day, and passed to the various factories of New England, and other places. There seems to be quite a rush of emigration from the Provinces. . . . Fifteen to twenty thousand expatriated Polish peasants desire to settle in this country, and the French government offers to pay their passage to New York. They are now in Switzerland. Efforts will be made to have them go to Virginia . . . Several young men from Norwich, Conn., and vicinity, have gone to purchase small farms near Richmond. . . . Senators Doolittle and Wade have bought farms near Charleston.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY IN NEW YORK.—The percentage of mortality is greater in New York than in any other city of the civilized world. The ratio of deaths annually to the population is about one to thirty-five, while in Boston it is one in forty-one; in Philadelphia, one in forty-five; in Baltimore, one in thirty-seven; in London, one in forty; in Manchester, one in forty-four; in Geneva, one in forty-three; in St. Petersburg, one in thirty-seven. As compared with the country towns of the Northern United States, the mortality of New York seems frightful—the death-rate in them being one in sixty-seven, or about half that of New York.

THE RAILWAYS.—From a comparison of traffic on the three great lines of railway connecting the Atlantic seaboard with the Mississippi valley, viz.: the New York Central, the Erie, and Pennsylvania Central, it is ascertained that the aggregate business of these roads has increased from 2,605,000 tons in 1857—a year of very active commerce—to 6,356,812 tons in 1864, the last of four years of exhaustive war; the ratio of increase being 144 per cent.

THE FRAUD IN WHISKEY TRAFFIC.—A large illicit traffic is still carried on in various parts of the country. For instance, the price of common Western Whisky, quoted in the New York papers, is only two cents or three cents above the excise, when it is a well-known fact that the article cannot be made for less than $2.40 to $2.50 per gallon excise added. The large stocks on hand, and the diminished consumption on account of the high duty imposed upon it, would account satisfactorily for whisky not selling at prices which would no more than cover the cost; but unless the market were depressed by the forced sale of distilled liquors which had evaded the duty of $2 per gallon, so great a difference between the cost of production and the current price of the article could not be maintained.

THE SUEZ SHIP CANAL.—Although the work upon this canal has not been so far concluded as to admit of the passage of ships from sea to sea between its banks, yet it is already in use as a means of passage for smaller vessels, having been opened on the 7th of April last, and following days, in the presence of a large party of representatives of the chambers of commerce of different nations, including Mr. Cyrus W. Field, delegate of the New York, and Mr. Washington M. Ryer, of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The passage from Port Said on the Mediterranean, to Suez on the Red Sea, a distance of one hundred miles, was accomplished in twenty-seven hours.

It is expected that when the canal shall become navigable to ocean vessels, the whole course of Eastern trade will be changed, and that the route east from America as well as from Europe, will lie through the Mediterranean and the Red Sea instead of around the Cape of Good Hope. This expectation is based upon the fact that by the Isthmus route the distance will be so diminished that an immense saving will be made in time, interest or capital, and expenses. By the ordinary route the distance from New York to Bombay, the principal Indian port, is 18,600 miles; by the Isthmus it is but 11,283—a saving of 7,317 miles.

AN ATLANTIC OPINION.—Cornelius Vanderbilt has been elected President of the Hudson River Railroad, and his son, William H. Vanderbilt, Vice-President. The Commodore and his family already had control of the Harlem, and it is said, has held brakes for some time past of the Central. If he manages these great roads as well as he has managed the innumerable steamboat lines he has had under his control during the past thirty years, the people will have no cause for complaint!—*Independent.*

MORTIFYING, BUT TOO TRUE.—Rev. Dr. Fuller, of Baltimore, has been quite confident that the story of Jeff. Davis' capture was made up. A Chicago correspondent of the *Examiner* writes:

Col. Pritchard told all of us who heard his speech to the Chicago Board of Trade, that Mr. Davis had on when he was caught, his wife's water-proof cloak, belted round the waist, and his wife's shawl hooded over his head, and a bucket on his arm: that Mrs. Davis asked that her old mother be allowed to go to the spring for some water, and that Mr. Davis was betrayed by his boots. This is the fact. It will be historical. I suppose we will have to put up with it. It is very mortifying.

VIRGINIAN CHIVALRY ON A TRADE.—Meetings have been held in Virginia, to effect combinations for the regulation of the wages of the Freedmen. The wages agreed upon was the shameful sum of $5 a month for first class hands, and $2.50 for second class hands. Major-General Hartsuff has very wisely prohibited further meetings of the kind. He says: "Until the civil authority is fully restored, no more public meetings of citizens will be held within the limits of this command to establish a fixed price for negro labor, or make distinctions prejudicial to the interests and limiting the freedom of the blacks. Such meetings are combinations which will result in injury to both parties."

CAN THE COLORED PEOPLE SUPPORT THEIR OWN CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS?—Of the total native population of Sierra Leone, 41,624, only 3,357 are now heathen; 1,734 are Mohamedans; 15,180 are Methodists; 12,954 are connected with the missions of the Church of England. In 1854 the native churches undertook to support the mission schools, at a cost of $4,000 a year; in 1861, they raised $50,000 for self-support, and in 1862 they became self-sustaining.

ENGLISH GIRLS AND THE COLORED CHILDREN.—The Duchess of Argyle's little girls have sent a box of clothing to the colored children in America, worth about £20, which they made themselves.

WINE IN THE LORD'S SUPPER.—Rev. Wm. White Williams, in a series of temperance papers in the *Sunday School Times*, after relating the relapse into habitual drunkenness of a member of a church through the use of fermented wines at the communion, adds:

"Had the officers of the church heated the wine to two hundred and twelve degrees, the alcohol, which evaporates at one hundred and seventy degrees, would have passed off, and the boiled wine could have been diluted with water. Men do not drink sour milk. Why should they offer rum or fermented wine to a humble penitent who comes to commemorate the love of his crucified and risen Lord? Christ instituted His supper at the time of the Passover, when no fermented bread or wine could be used by any Jew. Use pure wine, as Christ did."

RESTORATION OF THE UNION MUST BEGIN IN THE CHURCHES.—"I asked a good Union lady to-day, 'When will harmony be restored between the North and South?' 'Not till God's Spirit fills our churches with love to Christ and the souls of men,' she replied. Is she not right? The enlightenment of the Spirit to give us true views, and the warmth of the Holy Spirit to melt us into one. The greatest barrier to harmony of feeling now, is found among Christian people. This we must expect. The conclusions which they have reached by prayer and deep and anxious thought, though settled ever so erroneously, are not to be given up lightly. Conscience when wrong, is as stubborn, as when right, it is firm."—*Am. Messenger.*

COLORED PEOPLE, CALVINISTS.—A colored delegate in the N. S. General Assembly, said: "Our people are not naturally Methodists or Baptists; they are in all essential points, Calvinists. The only thing that had kept them alive during the terrible years of oppression, was the belief in the *eternal purpose* of God. They were as much Calvinists as their Presbyterian masters, only one believed God had one purpose, and the other believed He had an entirely different one.

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THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

YOUTH'S.

THE LITTLE BOY THAT DIED.

[Dr. Chalmers, says an exchange, is said to have been the author of the following beautiful poem, written on the occasion of the death of a young son whom he greatly loved. It reaches the heart of that parent who has laid the form of a dear child in the grave.]

I am all alone in my chamber now,
And the midnight hour is near;
And the fagot's crack, and the clock's dull tick,
Are the only sounds I hear.
And over my soul, in its solitude,
Sweet feelings of sadness glide;
For my heart and my eyes are full when I think
Of the little boy that died.

I went one night to my father's house—
Went home to the dear ones all—
And softly I opened the garden gate,
And softly the door of the hall.
My mother came out to meet her son—
She kissed me, and then she sighed;
And her head fell on my neck, and she wept
For the little boy that died.

I shall miss him when the flowers come,
In the garden where he played;
I shall miss him more by the fireside,
When the flowers have all decayed;
I shall see his toys in his empty chair,
And the horse he used to ride;
And they will speak a silent speech
Of the little boy that died.

We shall go home to our Father's house—
To the Father's house in the skies,
Where the hope of our souls shall have no blight,
Our love no broken ties.
We shall roam on the banks of the river of peace,
And bathe in its blissful tide,
And one of the joys of our heaven shall be,
The little boy that died.

For the Pacific.

CHILD'S PRAYER.

"Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

What a holy charm the above sacred verse contains, simple and impressive, conveying a sense of a divine protection to those who are innocent enough to approach the divine presence, for no one can feel at home repeating it except those who walk uprightly and love mercy; and truly it is a "child's prayer," in keeping with the young and tender mind, whose life is unstained by crime. Let us look on the picture of a child of five summers, with clasped hands and upraised eyes, lisping out the above prayer, with this addition: "Bless father and mother, brother and sisters, and all the folks, we ask for Jesus sake, amen." How my eyes have filled while listening, night after night, to the above! 'Tis a beautiful sight, and one which angels might look upon with delight. "Of such is the kingdom of heaven" was the verdict of the childlike Jesus. Weeping over the errors of his brethren, for their sins, ignorance and folly, he could sit down in the midst of little children, a type of heaven, and feel at home, feel that the kingdom of purity and love may nowhere be found on earth as it is found in heaven, except in the sphere of "a little child." How we all should try and keep that record pure and clean, that the innocence stamped on that immortal gem might continue through after life up to the summit of manhood's prime, and down to the verge of life's decline, returning the same to the divine Creator, repeating, with the last breath, the last line—

"I pray the Lord my soul to take."

What a life, and what an end, and how few attain such a peaceful entry to that land of spirits, where all are judged according to condition.

I have tried to imitate the "Child's Verse." I would that all *men* could so live that they could repeat the "Child's Prayer" every night of their lives. Blessings divine would be sure to follow. Fathers and mothers should teach the tender blossoms of God's handiwork to repeat, night after night, the "Child's Prayer."

Fortune and pleasure to some may be given,
And others to poverty born;
Strict justice to all is found in heaven,
To the wealthy and forlorn.

J. TAYLOR.

MT. PLEASANT, July 9, 1865.

My head is sweetly nestled down
On the soft and downy pillow;
Oh Saviour guard till rosy dawn,
And calm earth's stormy billow.

Now I lay me down in bed,
Thanking thee for life and bread;
If death should find me ere the morn,
Oh, let my soul to thee be borne.

Oh God, I raise my little hands
To thee in silent prayer,
Thy love descends from heav'nly lands,
Thou art a dweller there.

Oh God I thank thee that I am
A conscious child of thine,
With confidence on thy strong arm
I lean for strength divine.

Poor imitation of the original "Child's Prayer." J. T.

"MY MITE."—Covetous people often think to shelter themselves behind the widow's mite, and to give a paltry sum to benevolent objects under cover of her contribution. The following incident has a moral for all such:

A gentleman called upon a wealthy friend for a contribution.

"Yes, I must give you my mite," said the rich man.

"You mean the widow's mite, I suppose," replied the other.

"To be sure, I do."

The gentleman continued—"I will be satisfied with half as much as she gave. How much are you worth?"

"Seventy thousand dollars," he answered.

"Give me then a check for thirty-five thousand; that will be just half as much as the widow gave: for she gave all she had."

It was a new idea to the wealthy merchant.

—An exchange says a learned Arab is translating the "Life of Cæsar into Arabic, and intends to dedicate it to the Emperor.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Thursday Morning, August 24, 1865.

Notice.

THE office of the PACIFIC is removed to the north-east corner of Front and Clay streets, Room No. 1, up stairs.

Rev. J. A. BENTON, Rev. GEO. MOOAR, Rev. W. C. BARTLETT, Rev. E. C. BISSELL. } Editors.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Associate Editor and Traveling Agent.

Christ in Sympathy.

Along the path of our sympathies it is that Christ approaches us. By his humanity he comes near to us; yea, he is close to us; he touches us; he is "bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh." We know him thus; we can have sympathy with him, because we perceive that he is in sympathy with us. Besides, it makes a difference in our estimate of another's kindness and compassion, if we know, that, instead of happening to fall in with us in the ordinary intercourse of life, and then showing his goodness of heart, comforting and helping us, he searched us out, made inquiry for objects of sympathy, and took much pains to do us good, and to relieve our distresses. This additional force, appealing to our sympathy and to our sense of gratitude, Christ brings. He took our nature for this express purpose that he might know just how to approach us; and how to feel for us; and how to enter into our experiences, and how to deal most effectually with our infirmities. He was God with us to take us, as we are and where we are, and do us good; and having won our confidence, love, and admiration, and having gained our reverence, to lead us by these to something better, and to bring us again toward God, by our following his blessed steps; so that ere we were aware—so to say—we should find our aversion gone, and our hearts in love with truth and holiness. There is nought in him to offend, or repel; his humanity is so true, and accords so well with our idea of what a perfect man should be. It is not, at first, perchance, that anything more than his human qualities affect us. These can move and inspire us. We are drawn by the bands of a man. He attracts us by the beauty and loveliness of those characteristics whose germs we feel are in ourselves. We feel that *we* might be, and ought to be, just like him; and we come near to gaze and to learn.

As we look and learn; as we study and imitate; as we come closer and thrill deeper, there seems to be an inspiration filling us, there is a force lifting us up; the majesty and greatness of the Redeemer come more and more into view, and we begin to inquire of ourselves whether we have not fallen short of his measure, heretofore, and all along. We conclude, now that the idea dawns upon us, not so much that we have been mistaken in the past, but that we have been deficient, and have known him only in part. We have no doubt that he is human, we are sure of that; and soon we learn that he must be more, and are led on till we can not but say, he is divine. Under this pressure reverence grows, admiration wakes, an almost amazement begins.

And after being thus drawn to Christ, and impressed by him; frequently this becomes the chief element of the new life that springs up in human hearts—namely, a profound reverence, a passionate love, an ardent attachment, for the person of Christ; so that their religion becomes a kind of personal thing, as to its object, becomes an intense personal friendship, growing out of a wonderful, almost inexplicable regard for the man-divine, their only Redeemer and Lord.

Evangelization on the Pacific Coast.

THE FIRST THING TO BE DONE.

We have on this coast a dissolving population and many dissolving communities and towns; the policy hitherto generally adopted has been the foreign and inapplicable one that aims at permanency; and the evils of this policy have been still further enlarged and intensified by an excess of denominational zeal and want of concert among the different classes of Christians. Now what effect should these facts have upon us? They should not discourage us. We should calmly investigate and meet them. It will not do to ignore, nor, knowingly, to slight them. We must feel that these communities must be brought under the power of the gospel. They are hanging upon our skirts, and if they go down, they will drag us down with them. The destiny of the mining regions of this coast, and of the agricultural and commercial regions, is one, and the civil and secular destiny of the whole will follow the moral, and the moral the religious. There is no permanent welfare and growth for us, therefore, short of evangelizing these moving communities. With all the difficulties of the task, we must encounter it. Christ holds us, and such as we, especially accountable for this work. We must investigate it, talk about it, pray over it, concert measures, plan wisely and work zealously. We owe this to our mining population for Christ's sake, for our own sake, and as a simple matter of moral obligation and justice to them. California has been made what it is by the mines, as the original, and still the fundamental business interest. We have received largely of the miners' carnal things, and now it is our duty to minister unto them of our spiritual things. But how shall we do the work?

What we need, first of all, for the evangelization of these wastes is, that Christians of the different denominations should rise above sectarian motives and graspings. Sectarianism in such a field is, for mere sectarian ends, worse than useless; it is self-destruction. It is enormously wasteful and prodigal of Christ's resources. It is especially altogether out of place in California, not in keeping with the genius of our people, and a species of magnifying little things and making them matters of conscience which they cannot appreciate. In California the issue is not between the sects, but between religion and no religion, Christianity and Infidelity; the question is simply whether evangelical piety, of any kind or name, shall carry the day or lose it. It is Mammon or God that must rule; and worldly men feel the issue, and refuse all sympathy for what seems to them but hairs of distinction on which the separate existence of denominations, substantially one, depends, and which hairs, binding persons to their sect they think many value so much more than the broad bonds connecting them with Christianity. You must make Californians feel there is a God, and that his hand is upon them, and they are responsible to him, and that he has spoken to them in the Bible, and that they can be saved through Jesus Christ alone, and that they must repent and believe, and worship, and honor holy time, before you can make them interested in the little things which make one an Episcopalian, another a Baptist, another a Methodist, another a Presbyterian, another a Congregationalist. They do not care about settling the technicalities and minutiæ till they are convinced of the fundamentals. And what you do, when you stop from the great work of building up the common Christianity, to settle your sectarian controversies, to push in your puny denominational point, like a sting, when it is not needed, and where it will cause inflammation, seems to them little better than for firemen to quarrel about the merits of their respective uniforms and engines, while the fire burns the building.

The first thing, then, is to separate sectarianism from our California evangelization, of whatsoever name, and throw it away as a fungus, overgrown, in the way, wasteful and destructive. Such a state of public opinion should be created—which may easily be done by looking at the facts as they are, and adopting a course of even worldly wisdom—as shall not permit it to survive in any denomination as the rule of missionary effort, and as shall silence the clamorings of every two or three bigots for a church of their own order in each community where there are already churches enough in which the gospel is preached, where they can be accommodated. We should say to those situated thus: "There are some things which you, in coming to this fickle land of gold, must expect to leave behind, and one is, the privilege of having just such a church as you worshiped with at home. You must be content with the gospel here; it is the best we can do for you; you can not all have the sect."

Having thus a disposition, for one's own sake and the good of the common cause, to arrest this endless reduplication and waste, it will be easy for the different denominations to come to an understanding. They can arrange, in joint conventions, or by committees of conference, a definite plan of coöperation—or which would be likely to work better and with less friction—fall more spontaneously and informally, but with full mutual understanding, into some harmonious arrangement, such as this, perhaps: Where a denomination is already on the ground and doing a good and necessary work, let it remain; where there are others trying to do an unnecessary and unprofitable work, they shall be at liberty to retire to more hopeful enterprises; where a new field is to be occupied, the denomination best qualified to meet its necessities, shall take the responsibility and burden of giving it the gospel; where there are already religious enterprises enough for the people, let no denomination feel obliged to waste itself on another for sectarianism.

Some such understanding, if carried out in a broad Catholic spirit, in such a way as to invite the coöperation of all Christians and friends of religion in the different towns—and a denomination under such circumstances would be likely to adopt a liberal and conciliatory policy in order to make the burden on itself as light as possible—would be productive of the happiest results. It would not do for the preacher to be a strong sectarian; nor would he be inclined to be, if a wise and good man, while seeking to have his hearers forget their own denominational preferences, and unite under him. It would not do for him to hang the value of his message on its little ecclesiastical peculiarities, and he would not be likely to do it, for that would drive away his hearers, and he has the whole field and must meet all its wants. He would feel that he is there for Christ's sake, doing a missionary work, not laboring in the interest of his section of the church or to exhibit after a time a certain amount of ecclesiastical results; and breadth of position would give him breadth of spirit. A narrow position encourages a narrow spirit; but breadth gives breadth. Such an arrangement, so worked, would be an important step in the solution of the problem.

D.

Office Discourses.—No. 78.

TEXT—Hebrews 13: 18. "For we trust we have a good conscience, in all things willing to live honestly."

Introduction.—All people suppose themselves to have consciences. The supposition is well founded. The rudiments, at least, of a conscience are in every bosom. Yet many act as if they had none; and never had any, to speak of; although they do say a good deal upon the subject of conscience. However, there are several descriptions of conscience possessed among men, and one may have a weak conscience, a dark conscience, a seared conscience, a perverted conscience, or any other variety of an evil conscience, and have a great deal of it, and be none the better for it. And so one may be very conscientious, and yet very far from being right, in fact.

Argument.—1. Conscience is intellect. It separates, distinguishes, compares, judges, reasons, and decides; and these are intellectual exercises. It concerns itself more especially with the distinctions between right and wrong, good and evil, holiness and sin. The accuracy of the results to which it comes will depend on the grasp, vigor, intelligence, culture, and harmonious operation of the intellect; of which it is a special exercise. It can have, therefore, no infallibility. It will share in the weaknesses, whims, crotchets, prejudices, and biases of each person's mind. It will be affected by the ignorance, the pride, the prepossessions, and the peculiarities, of every one's mental condition. And, in this view, conscience can be relied on just as far as any one's honest judgment can be.

2. Conscience is emotion. It is something to be felt. It forces itself not only on the attention, but on the sensibilities. It will be heard and felt; and felt in proportion as it is heard. It feels, however, only on moral subjects; such as are believed to involve a moral right and wrong; a right and wrong, which impose on us a sense of obligation and duty. The feeling of conscience is just as perfect, or as faulty, as the judgment of conscience. The feeling follows invariably in the wake of the judgment. What the judgment decides concerning an action—in foresight of it, in view of it, or in review of it—that the emotion of conscience ratifies. What the judgment approves as good and right, the emotion sanctions with a feeling of delight. What the judgment condemns as evil and wrong, the emotion smites with a feeling of bitterness. The judgment is never one way and the feeling the other.

3. Conscience is moral energy. It is sometimes called a faculty; but a faculty is not compounded of two elements. It is called a moral sense, but that does not at all define it. It is a unique thing, and will not be classed among faculties, capacities, or properties. It is rather a prerogative, a necessitated exercise, the soul energizing itself under the idea of God and eternity. And a good conscience is one whose intellectual part has been enlightened by the spirit of God, its native force and vigor supplemented by culture, and truth become its very substance, and one whose emotional part is tender, keen, warm, thrilling, and full of heavenly impulses. And one has a good conscience, when his conscience is a good one by itself, and when he is doing so well that his excellent conscience affords him continual satisfaction and joy. And in his best estate there is nothing, personal to him, that can move a man like his conscience.

Remarks.—1. A man may be very scrupulous, and not be conscientious; because scruples are partial things. Conscience covers all things. The old Pharisees were scrupulous, but not truly conscientious.

2. It is not enough for us to be strictly conscientious, even; we have to make it sure that our consciences themselves are clear, and beautiful in their working, and are under no cloud, bias, hood-wink, or deadness.

3. It is a prime thing to be honest in the use of the conscience. People may be wilfully conscientious, and not know it, and become fanatics. Some seemingly pious persons have, after all, more will than conscience. We shall never have a good conscience, till in all things we wish to live honestly, and walk in the light and love of the Lord.

Editorial Correspondence.

Sea-Side Letters.

DEAR PACIFIC:—The standing advice of an excellent deacon to persons who went into the country was—"Now let natur caper." We prefer to caper this morning on horseback. So we have been down to the shore for a canter along the smooth hard shingle—so hard in many places, that there is not a full imprint of the horse's hoof. The surf has been heavy for many days; the long booming roll seeming to be under our window at night, though more than a mile away.

We were curious to see how the horse, being a land lubber, would demean himself on this first introduction to the Ocean. At first, there was an agony of fear. Every muscle quivered, and he shook like an aspen leaf; and when a great roller broke and flattened out under his feet, and receded, seeming to take back the beach with it, his terror was almost audible. No antelope could have made better leaps and plunges. But a little patting and assurance, and in half an hour, the same horse is watching a roller comb up at his feet so as to get a sip of the water. Success to the Rarey tactics always! The horse enters into the spirit of the thing now as much as the rider.

The season of sea-weeds is later this year than usual. But we have never seen richer colors. We should like to see the gardens where the sea-nymphs pluck their flowers. The land nymphs can be seen gathering them so often that the novelty has gone long ago. We have had fears that some of the latter would go crazy on the sea weed question. The deep absorbing interest just here, is not in great battles, nor in the squelching of the rebels, nor in the hanging of traitors, but in *sea weed.*

A fragment of the *Sir John Franklin* which went ashore last winter at a point about ten miles above, and that too on a quiet star-light night, serves to make us wonder again at the gross and inexcusable carelessness of that and other similar disasters. If we remember rightly, the ship was by the Captain's own reckoning within fifteen miles of the coast, and yet he coolly went to sleep with his vessel heading on to the rocks!—But there was whisky enough stolen and buried in the sand, or smuggled off, to comfort nearly all the red-noses in the county.

Having been sufficiently salted for this time, we go up the valley to the paper mills, with a few friends, not because there is very much novelty to be found in the mills—the chief interest arising from the fact that these are duplicates in machinery and productions of manufactories three thousand miles away. There they would excite little interest. Here the same processes witnessed the hundredth time, are matters for grateful surprise—that these things can be so deftly done in the wilderness! The new mill was running on printing paper, which, we were told by the foreman, was to fill an order from the proprietors of the San Francisco *Evening Bulletin.*

War and competition have so much increased the demand for paper stock, that quite a trade has sprung up in some parts of Europe, in the *mummy* business. The linen wrappers are excellent for paper—the interior for pills and powders. That last item, Dear Doctor, not doubting your veracity, we take *cum grano salis;* and more, if ever you tender us the medicine. Spirit of the nineteenth century! Content with nothing else than the dragging forth of Ramses the First, or of Pharaoh, successor to him who hated the abolitionists and got turned topsy turvy in the Red Sea! Very like has been the fate of those modern Pharaohs, good haters withal—rebels for the sake of slavery, loving it as did the Egyptians, boasting that they could not be conquered. But they had to duck under at last. It was no shallow Red Sea to some of them either—deep, profound and crimson with blood and flame. It is a great pity that some of these modern leaders will never make good paper rags as they of Cheops!

But how terribly aggressive thus, to say, "Here, old Pharaoh, come out and shake yourself! You are wanted. Yet not you, nor the craft that cheated your slaves out of the poor modicum of straw in their brick-yards—enough of that is here. But paper stock is wanted, and the odor of royalty wont hurt it. You may have traced bloody codes with reeds on papyrus. We want first-class paper made from royal mummies, on which to print emancipation speeches, humane gospels, bills of fare, news from the head waters of the Nile, and what not—and possibly the trial and taking off of that last Pharaoh who was caught in feminine toggery before he got to the Red Sea. What a generation is this, in which mold and bitumen, and treason command not the least veneration!

B.

Classical Study.

In a recent number of the *Atlantic Monthly* Mrs. Stowe, while discussing the "little fox" intolerance, takes occasion to make some remarks concerning classical education, and that style of intolerance which provides one method of instruction for all, without regard to varieties of talents. Her sentiments are just, and expressed with her usual felicity of language; yet, at the first reading, we thought them too sweeping, and more applicable to our learned institutions many years ago, say when Mrs. Stowe's brothers were in college, than at the present time. But upon second reading we found the only change the most critical spirit could desire, would be giving greater prominence to the limitations of the subject.

These are that it is not required of every college man to obtain familiarity with the dry technicalities of classical knowledge; that each student can, at the present day at least, follow his own judgment, within certain wide limits; and that the whole matter rests, in the last resort, with parents, to educate their sons at institutions suited to each one's capacities and inclinations.

We grant to the full the absurdity of cramming every boy's head with the "useless lumber" of Greek accents, Latin prosody, the endless rules and exceptions of declension, etc. We admit that they are unprofitable to all who have not a peculiar taste and talent in that direction, and in great measure useless even to those who have. But what we claim and wish to show is, that a liberal and elegant classical culture may be obtained in our colleges, by those who care not for the niceties of what is called accurate scholarship, except in so far as these are necessary to the appreciation of the great literary monuments of antiquity.

Three great fields of classical study are presented to the young man who is acquiring a liberal education. The first is reading and translation of the classics; embracing all the influence upon thought and style of those ancient models, composed when the *art* of language was so wonderfully cultivated; together with the practice afforded in composing in his own language, in the selection of words and the perception of idioms and shades of thought. In a word, this department comprises almost all that is practical and a large share of what is valuable for mental discipline in the branch of study upon which we are remarking. It is thus the most extensive and important by far, of the three fields into which we have divided classical study; and is also that whose importance and usefulness almost every one is ready to admit, even while decrying a college course and refusing its benefits to their sons.

The second field is philology or the science of language; embracing the most peculiar results of modern learning, and perhaps the most interesting class of facts in the whole range of science. For, as one has said, if a shell or a bone, fossilized a million years ago, be an object of searching inquiry and absorbing interest, how much more so is a relic of human speech, which is not only a relic of the old, but also a foundation stone of the new.

The last and least of these departments is that of minute and accurate knowledge of forms; such as one would need in order to write Greek off-hand, or carry on conversation in the dead languages. This is the great bug-bear of those who decry classical study; urge a man to send his son to college, and he will, most likely, detail the troubles he had, when a boy, in trying to learn to conjugate the irregular Greek verbs, or to commit the rules for the genitive plural of the Latin 3d declension!

We fully admit that if *every* student were compelled to put the Greek grammar into his brain, precious few would get through college alive. In fact no college man, of the most distinguished talents even, can cultivate thoroughly all three of these fields unless he study himself to death. Daniel Webster did not do it; in his days there was no philology, and he did not take very high standing in the study of the ancient languages; yet he laid the foundation of such an extensive, practical, quoting knowledge of the classical authors as perhaps no other public man of our country has possessed; though he did once lay a wager on a false prosody in Virgil.

Now we assert that a student of fair intellect and discretion, may go through almost any of our colleges, acquiring a respectable knowledge and appreciative love of the ancient classics, reaping all the immense benefits of this branch of study, and making a fair beginning in the delightful pursuit of philology, and yet use his own judgment as to the amount of *minutiæ* he will "cram" beyond what is necessary for his higher purpose. And all this without studying more than that six hours per diem which is the limit of health.

There are men made on purpose for College professors and walking grammars and lexicons, who find their natural food, their daily bread in those interesting and useful works, *albeit* never intended to be committed to memory. They lisp in the rules of syntax, and babble Greek accents in their cradles. Why cannot the ordinary student "leave them alone in their glory?" Ah we know the reason. It is because he thinks the tutor will mark him higher for giving all the exceptions to all the rules than for translating his allotted passage with elegance and correctness. Serving this fiend emulation, he will violate his judgment and conscience, study, not for improvement and preparation, for enjoyment and usefulness, but for position in his class, and burn the midnight oil to the ruin of his health. And then, in after years, when he finds out his mistake, instead of owning it like a true scholar, he will decry all classical education, refuse to his sons its advantages, and declare that he was compelled against his will, in college, to cram his head with all sorts of useless trumpery! This unscholarly ambition to appear smarter than others is at the bottom of much of the "intolerance" charged upon colleges.

If a young man has enough judgment to form a plan and decide what shall be his objects of study, and firmness to pursue it to the end, let him not be denied the great privileges of a college education, for fear of college intolerance. But if he be filled with this spirit of emulation, by all means let him be kept at home, in the name of literature and learning, and put to digging potatoes or some other employment affording opportunities for his ambition commensurate with its pettiness.

We had intended to put forth, in conclusion, an argument in favor of classical study by dwelling upon the sentiment that the privilege of reading the Gospel of the New Testament in the original Greek, is worth all the labor it costs an ordinary intellect to acquire the Latin and Greek languages. But we have been so long-winded that we must close with ungraceful abruptness.

J. E.

Anniversary Exercises at the First Congregational Church, August 20th. 1865.

The teachers and scholars of the First Congregational Church held their Anniversary at their church last Sabbath morning. The exercises were admirably conducted and well sustained. The singing by the children, was excellent, and the addresses exceedingly appropriate, and to the point.

Rev. F. B. Wheeler briefly and pertinently spoke of the restless activity and intense excitability of California society.

That this was a most dangerous element in any State or community, unless properly controlled. The only safety to Californians thus conditioned, was the potential presence of the Word of God. This was the only conservator of civilization. Society in California without it was like a train of cars under full headway, with steam all up, engineer and breakmen gone; no men at the switches; the chances were that there would be wholesale destruction of property and life. This thought was farther illustrated by reference to Ben Holliday's coaches, as they made the mountain passes, destruction was inevitable, without a sober-brained and strong-handed driver. The Bible curbed and restrained the excesses of the people, piloted them through their difficulties and kept them from ruin. The speaker would not bring to a stand-still this tremendous activity of California life, but simply put bit in its mouth and hold it in abeyance to the Word of God. The Sabbath-school was efficient in this direction, operating upon the children who were born and reared in all the effervescences of these Pacific shores. Christians and patriots, therefore, should see to it that this blessed instrumentality be thoroughly equipped for its mission of good.

Hon. Wm. Bross from Chicago, was then introduced. This gentleman was extremely felicitous in his remarks and illustrations, dwelling with great force upon the evidences of God's existence and power as illustrated in nature; the corn that grew, and the everlasting hills that lifted their snowy summits to the skies. From this be passed to the soul's immortality—the corn would rot, the mountains would crumble, the heavens would be rolled together as a scroll—the earth would melt, but the soul would never die; hence the importance of caring for it, that it might glory in everlasting strength and rejoice with joy unspeakably great.

While waiting for Mr. Colfax, Mr. Stowe, President of the San Francisco Sabbath School Union, was introduced, who spoke earnestly and decisively of the need of a a living word as brought out in the lives of men—that Christian men and women must give their time to Sabbath school effort if they would secure large results for good; they were willing to give their money, but lacked in that personal devotion and exertion without which even the preached word would be largely inoperative.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax then was announced, who spoke with his accustomed weight and beauty. He dwelt upon character in its growth and development, the importance of watching all its issues, and bringing to bear upon all in its formation stages, the best influences; as the child, so the man. No one was positively good, no one was altogether bad; no one so bad as to be beyond the reach of reclamation; a good character was not in the absence of all evil, but in the ascendancy of the good; the control of the right; to aid in the establishment of such supremacy, to superinduce such control, was the purpose of the Sabbath-school; a noble work, in which he, for fifteen years of his life had been engaged as a teacher, till the gathering cares of public life, and absence from home compelled him to forgo this pleasure. The Hon. speaker then commented upon the golden rule, as the best and only rule of safe conduct, and pressed it upon the attention and practice of all before him. It was interesting to hear such words from such men; to know that they founded all their high hopes upon the words of God's truth, and made it their rule. Whatever honors Messrs. Colfax and Bross may have as statesmen, it is a matter of greater joy that they recognize the hand of God, and are not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. Would that all our statesmen were thus imbued and consecrated, and thus recognizes the great fact that the prosperity of the institutions of our country are inseparably connected with the fundamental principles of the sacred Scriptures.

Altogether, we have never attended a more profitable meeting. We congratulate the school upon the complete success of their anniversary, and upon having so efficient and devoted officers.

The children of this rising State must be cared for, and no greater, better work opens to Christian and patriotic enterprise, than that of Sabbath school instruction.

At the close of the exercises, a little girl from the school gracefully presented to Messrs. Colfax & Bross, copies of "Hutchins' Illustrated wonders of California." Appropriate words were spoken by these gentlemen on their receipt. The exercises then closed by singing the following

ANNIVERSARY HYMN.

From the shadow of the darkness, from the cloud and from the sea,
Through our country's years of sorrow, still our cry went up to Thee;
Thee, in whom our father's trusted—now thou givest victory;
Our God is with us still!
CHORUS—Glory, glory, hallelujah, &c.

Lo! the terrors and the darkness of the gloomy night are gone,
And the mountain-tops are gilded with the promise of the morn;
Now, o'er earth and ocean beaming, see the glorious daylight dawn!
Our God is with us still!
Glory, glory, hallelujah, &c.

In the hush of Southern valleys, where our patriot martyrs sleep;
In the homes where northern mothers for their loved ones pray and weep,
Listening still for steps that come not, they their anxious vigils keep;
Yet God is with them still!
Glory, glory, hallelujah, &c.

From the rocks, where ocean murmurs, at the morning's purple door,
To the golden gate of evening, on our fair Pacific shore,
May sweet Peace and blessed Freedom dwell together evermore,
And God be with us still!
Glory, glory, hallelujah, &c.

[For the Pacific.

The Communion.

Of all the services of the Sanctuary, the Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper are the most solemn and impressive; but oftentimes the minister, from a mistaken conception of what his duties are, hinders the mind and soul from receiving the sacred impressions which these ordinances are calculated to make.

I desire to make a kind remonstrance against the habits of ministers doing, or rather saying so much at the administration of the Lord's Supper.

Last Sabbath (Aug. 6th.) was the regular communion season at one of our churches, and this error of overdoing on the part of the pastor, to me, sadly marred the otherwise solemn and profitable season.

I think during the entire service there was not one minute's silence, when the mind unoccupied, could commune with God. The words of the pastor were constantly dissipating even the prayer which was in my own heart. I could not give attention to the words of the minister, nor could I pray as I desired. I felt as if I wanted to say to him "Stop and let me think, for I can't think while you talk." I speak thus freely because the error is not confined to any one church or clergyman, but in many churches in the city, and throughout the State, too much is said on communion season. That is emphatically the Lord's table, and it is fitting that the communion at such a time and place should be between the individual and God; and even the minister should be careful how he intrudes between the soul and God at such a time.

Permit me in closing these suggestions, to give you the order of exercises at a communion season to which my memory refers with most pleasant recollections. If I mistake not it will commend itself to every Christian heart.

The minister, after reading a chapter, properly introductory to the service, said: "This is an ordinance through which Christ expresses how intimate the relation he desires to establish between you and Him; not between you and me. I, ministering in his name, but break the bread, and pour the wine into the cup, and say, 'Take ye all of it, for as oft as ye eat this bread, and drink of this cup, ye do show forth the Lord's death until he come.'"

After this, the order of exercises was as follows:

Silent prayer by congregation, perhaps three minutes long, closed with audible invocation by the pastor, perhaps two minutes long.

Distribution of the bread.

Silent prayer by congregation, closed with audible invocation by the pastor for the blessing of the cup.

Distribution of the cup.

Hymn.

Benediction.

This was to me the most solemn communion season I ever attended, and the whole seemed so peculiarly fitting, I have given it here.

Yours in Christ.

H.

Book Notices.

ORATION AND POEM, delivered at the commencement of the College of California, Wednesday, June 7th, 1865. Together with the Annual Report of the Vice President of the College. San Francisco, Printed by Towne & Bacon.

No book has come to our office in a long time which has deserved an extended notice more than this little pamphlet of less than thirty pages. We had the pleasure of hearing the Oration and Poem as delivered, but did not enter into the spirit of them as fully at the time as we should have done, had it not been for the dissipation of the Alumni meeting of the previous evening. We hoped then to see them in a form that would accommodate our leisure, and are very thankful for this opportunity of a further acquaintance. The oration, particularly, we felt at the time to be of a high order of original and suggestive thought, but not until we had read it carefully, parts of it twice, did we realize how wide is its scope, how truly noble and grand, how important and practical its doctrine. To read it is like being let down into a rich mine of precious metal, with the privilege of helping one's self, after toiling for bread above ground in the sweat of the brow, going hungry at that. It is an intellectual treasure which ought to be appreciated. Professor Durant attempts nothing less than to set forth the true philosophy of social progress—a problem that has inspired the best efforts of the deepest and most vigorous thinkers of our day. We think his effort a great success, in its measure. Too dense and close cut in its thought for a popular oration, it has material enough to ballast a treatise of no mean dimensions. The basis of thought on which Spencer's "Social Statics" is built, is not so massive as this; it makes not so wide a sweep in its generalizations; its illustrations are not more apt or fairly put.

If the Professor's tastes and studies are in this direction, we hope that the idea which inspired this oration may be more fully developed in its various relations to the social state in general, to government, and the church, and placed before the community in a form to attract more attention, and to be of more permanent utility. In short, without counting the Professor our enemy we do wish he would write a book after the general plan of this oration. It could do no harm to the College to make such an offering to the "University."

We were sorry that so few of the Alumni of the State were present to hear the oration. We hope they will not fail to secure a printed copy of it.

THE FORTY ACRES, or Dancing the Old Year out and the New Year in. Published by Henry Hoyt, Boston. Illustrated, pp. 257. C. Beach. San Francisco.

"The Forty Acres" is a singular name, applied to a house situated in the country. The inmates wishing to provide some amusement for the young folks on the night of the last day of the year, finally conclude on allowing them to give a social dance. A gentleman visitor arriving at the Hall, urges them strongly to give up this course, and to take up with one, more in harmony with the solemn hours, which they are to celebrate. He succeeds with his appeal, and they usher in the new year by a social gathering, and with singing of hymns of praise.

This book also contains two other pleasing stories, viz: "Fisher Bill," and "Robin, the Runner." The first is a tale of the sea; the last a fine story of home scenes. The volume is very neatly gotten up, and is sure to interest both the young and the old. The names of the publishers are sufficient to insure the good quality of any book, which they may see fit to issue from their extensive publishing house.

We have also received a copy of the above work from A. Roman & Co., 417 and 419 Montgomery street, where copies can be purchased.

THE VILLAGE SCHOOL MISTRESS, or more about Kate Elmore, etc. Henry Hoyt, Boston. Illustrated; pp. 313. A. Roman & Co., San Francisco.

Any one who has read the preceding volume, under the title, and describing the early life of Kate Elmore, we are sure will want to take this new one in hand, and learn more of her useful life. The present book is occupied entirely with giving a history of her school life, and the events connected with it. Many of her pupils are brought, through her careful teachings to love God, and when, after having served in her position as teacher for several years, she received letters from her friends asking her to come and stay with them and have a *home*, she went, feeling very thankful that she had been enabled to do so much toward aiding the good cause, and very grateful for so many blessings bestowed upon her. Buy these two volumes and put in your library, for they are books for the family of the best kind.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Pacific Coast.

THE FREEDMEN'S MEETING.—We gave notice, last week, of the re-organization in this city of an Executive Committee of seven persons, to be auxiliary to the American Missionary Association. The Committee are J. W. Stow, L. B. Benchley, Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Annis Merril, Frederick Billings, Esq., Cyrus Palmer, and Rev. Geo. Mooar. Rev. Geo. Mooar is Chairman, Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Secretary, and J. W. Stow, Treasurer.

Rev. W. B. Brown was induced to postpone his departure for the East till the next steamer, and arrangements were made for a meeting in Platt's Hall on Monday evening last. It was a spirited meeting. Hall was full. Hon. James McM. Shafter presided. Dr. Peck, of the Methodist church, followed with a warm speech. Mr. Brown made an effective plea for the cause. Dr. H. M. Scudder showed his rare mastery of an audience, and greatly deepened the impression of the hour. Last, not least, a collection of $591 was taken. All friends of the Freedmen in the State, are invited to send their hundreds, or their few dollars, to J. W. Stow, Trearurer.

—Rev. J. A. Skinner has been invited to supply the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church of Stockton for one year.

—We have received the interesting Report of the Superintendent of the Sabbath-school of the First Congregational Church, but too late for insertion the present week. A brief account of the anniversary exercises will be found elsewhere.

DEGREE CONFERRED.—The degree of D.D. has been conferred by Ohio Wesleyan University on the Revds. Thomas H. Pearne, of Holston Conference, lately of Oregon Conference.

THE LORD'S BUSINESS IN UTAH.—There is some danger that the Lord's business in Utah, now it has commenced, will be overdone. General Conner, having spoken a good word toward getting Rev. Mr. McLeod there, has also encouraged his own church (Roman Catholic) to start a station there, and we read in the organ of the American Baptist Home Mission Society: "The American Home Missionary Society has just sent a missionary to the Great Salt Lake City, and our own Society is only waiting to complete arrangements with the 'right man.' The territory has a population of one hundred thousand; the city of twenty thousand, of whom six or seven hundred are by the 'Saints' denominated Gentiles, and these are bankers and business men of the place." Now, unless we are very much mistaken, six or seven hundred Gentiles, even if they are "bankers and business men," can be supplied for a little while by one minister to better advantage than by dividing the Protestant strength on the simple question of Baptism.

NEW CHURCH BUILDINGS.—The new Baptist chapel on Post street, near Larkin, was dedicated last Sabbath. Rev. J. P. Ludlow preached the sermon. Cost of house, $8,200; debt, $1,500....A small Presbyterian edifice is being erected in Vallejo....A Methodist church is soon to be dedicated in Windsor, Sonoma county ....A little Methodist church is in process of erection at Redwood city....A new conference room, thirty-two by sixteen feet, is being added to the Congregational Church in Redwood city....They have commenced this week, to quarry stone for a new church of stone, for the Episcopalians at San Mateo....Mr. Howard, of San Mateo, has given to the Congregational society of that place, an acre of land as a site for a church and parsonage. The parsonage building is already in frame....The new chapel for the Central Presbyterian Church in this city, on Mission street, toward Sixth street, is in frame.

NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.—A church of eight members, has been organized in Eureka, on Humboldt Bay.

Eastern and Foreign.

Congregational.

STATISTICS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Rev. A. H. Quint, Statistical Secretary, reported to the late General Association that, upon examining the returns from 444 churches of nearly 500 in the State, there has been a net gain of nearly 800. 3,000 joined these churches in 1864 upon profession of faith; 119 of these churches received no additions upon profession; 57 have suffered no losses by death; 65 have enjoyed seasons of revival. The total membership is over 74,000.

A PLEASANT SCENE.—In the church in Malden, Mass., a few Sabbaths since, the twin children of the Pastor, Rev. Mr. Reed were presented for baptism. The mother was accompanied to the altar by the four grandparents; the grandfathers, Wm. Reed, Esq., of Taunton, and Dr. H. N. Page, of Chelsea, each bore a child in his arms, while Rev. Mr. Reed officiated himself in the ordinance of baptism, giving to the two children the names of their four grandparents. The elder Reed is upwards of eighty years of age.

Presbyterian.

REVIVAL.—The First Church of Portsmouth, Ohio, enjoyed a precious season of refreshing from the Lord during the months of March and April, the meetings closing on the 1st Sabbath of May, when fifty persons were publicly received to the fellowship of the church, forty-five on profession of their faith, and five on certificate.

TO EAST TENNESSEE.—The Rev. John C. Taylor, late of Sweden, N. Y., has been commissioned by the Home Mission Committee to labor at Chattanooga, East Tennessee, and is already on his way there.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT SCOTCH CLERGYMAN.—Rev. W. M. Hetherington, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Systematic Theology in the Glasgow Free Church College, died recently.

ANOTHER DEATH.—Rev. Edmund D. Holt, Pastor of the church in Chatfield, Minn., died at that place on the 11th ult., aged forty-six years.

INSTALLATIONS.—Rev. C. R. Burdick was installed Pastor of the church at Youngstown, N. Y., by the Presbytery of Niagara, on the evening of June 27th.... S. Murdoch, a licentiate of the Newark Presbytery, was ordained and installed Pastor of the First Church of Craneville, N. J., on the 14th... The Presbytery of Knox met at Knoxville, Ill., June 14th, to install Rev. Samuel Wyckoff Pastor of the First Church of that place.

The Industrial Fair.

The attendance on the Exhibition thus far has been very large, the gross receipts having amounted to about $13,000. We are informed that on last Saturday the Committee paid off a mortgage on the Pavilion, amounting to $6,000. When the fair was first started, several of the members of the Institute held aloof from the managers, because they felt pretty sure that the enterprise would prove a partial failure; but at this date, we understand that they have altered their minds a little.

The room is about all taken up now, with the exception of the building set apart for the machinery. We hope that this department, one of the most interesting to Californians, will be made to hold as much as it can with convenience.

On last Friday morning, the Hon. Schuyler Colfax visited the Fair, but came so early and went around so quietly that but few recognized him.

The "New England Kitchen" still runs on, every evening finding its inmates engaged either in an apple-paring, a corn-husking or a quilting-bee, interspersed with a concert now and then. We think that Mrs. Lambert will have to call on some of our business men for an extra cash-box soon. Hope that they will respond heartily, at the same time, remembering to drop in a little on their own account.

OAKLAND COLLEGE SCHOOL.—This school has been enlarged by the erection of an additional building, one hundred feet in length, sixty feet in breadth, and three stories in hight, at an outlay of between $20,000 and $30,000, which gives facilities for about one hundred more pupils.

News by Telegraph.

Since our last issue the telegraph line has been in working order for two days. No news of any great importance has been received. The authorities at Washington are engaged at present in considering the best way of adjusting our relations with the Indian tribes of New Mexico. A proposition has also been received from a delegation of Philadelphia Quakers, proposing to establish schools among the Navajo Indians in New Mexico, free of all expense to the Government. A despatch dated New York, Aug. 4th, says: A significant ovation in honor of the Mexican Republic, as represented in the United States by Gen. Ortega, took place last evening. The following extract from a letter written by Major-General Phil. Sheridan was read: "There is no use to beat round the bush in this Mexican matter. We should give a permanent government to that Republic. Our work in crushing the rebellion will not be done until this takes place. The advent of Maximilian was a portion of the rebellion, and his fall should belong to its history. Most of the Mexican soldiers of Maximilian's army would throw down their arms the moment we crossed the Rio Grande. French influence is governed by their impudence." The reading of the above letter was greeted with enthusiastic expressions of gratification and delight. A great financial panic has taken place in New York, in which the firms of Graham & Co. and Ketchum & Son were the most engaged. The latter firm overdrew gold checks on the banks to the amount of two millions of dollars and left for parts unknown. A later despatch states that their indebtedness is known to have been about five millions of dollars.

Great trouble is experienced in laying the Atlantic Cable, owing to the great size of the steamer employed to do the work (the *Great Eastern*). Her movements cannot be regulated, and the consequence is, that her heavy strain on the cable has already caused it to break in two or three instances.

—Miss Hannah Lyman, formerly of Northampton, has accepted the position of Principal of the new Vassar Female College in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

WE call the attention of our readers to the new advertisement of "The Grover and Baker Sewing Machine" in our issue of this week. The following letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher to the agents of the company is sufficient testimony to satisfy all of the merits of this Machine. She says:

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to add my testimony to the unrivalled excellencies of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines. It is in my opinion by far the most valuable of any I have tried. The thorough operation of it, is most easy and simple, and its unobtrusive and quiet movements are very grateful to a weary head. The work when done is wonderful in its strength. The seam on the under side sometimes represented as an objection to Grover & Baker's Machine is, I think, only the evidence of unskillful operation.

"I can manage any machine comfortably, but my daughter was never willing to use any but Grover & Baker's. I hope to be able soon to send you a well-deserved recommendation from my husband, meanwhile if any part of this will be of value it is at your disposal.

Yours gratefully,
MRS. H. W. BEECHER.

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MARRIED.

In this city, August 15th, by the Rev. F. B. Wheeler, Geo. C. Boardman to Anna Julia, daughter of Samuel Hert, all of this city.

In this city, Aug. 8th, by the Rev. J. H. Wythe, A. Bainbridge to Ann Chamberlin.

In this city, Aug. 12th, by the Rev. Dr. Peck, Wilson C. Marden of Virginia City, Nevada, to Auguste A. Nickerson.

In this city, August 17th, by the Rev. H. Stebbins, Alexander H. Stewart to Amanda S. Cookingham.

In this city, Aug. 17th, by the Rev. H. Stebbins, Willard B. Farwell to Fannie M., daughter of S. D. Jones.

In this city, August 21st, by the Rev. G. A. Easton, John Elbridge Purdy to Francis Adelaide Newman.

In Marysville, August 14th, L. F. Parlin to Sylvania Taylor.

In Marysville, August 14th, R. G. Stanwood to Ella B. Ball.

In Sacramento, August 15th, William A. Henderson to Mrs. Lavina B. Cleal.

In Salt Lake City, August 7th, James T. Hunter of Stockton to Almeda Miller.

In Hawkinsville, Siskiyou county, August 9th, Thomas W. Colvin to Annie Stanly.

In Yreka, August 6th John C. Deggett to Sarah J. Stedman.

DIED.

In this city, August 14th, Mrs. Nancy Williams, aged 38 years.

In this city, August 15th, W. S. Hatcher, a native of Georgia, aged 40 years.

In this city, Aug. 14th, at City and County Hospital, Samuel W. Beals, a native of Maine, aged 40 years.

In this city, August 12th, James Wilson, formerly of New Orleans, aged 65 years.

In this city, August 15th, Samuel W. Miller, a native of Belfast, Maine, aged 19 years.

In this city, August 17th, Selina, daughter of John and Rosanna S Mallon, aged 16 months and 22 days.

In this city, August 17th, Catharine Agnes, youngest daughter of John J. and Augustina F. Martin, aged 2 years 5 months and 2 days.

In this city, August 18th, Grace A., only child of Louisa J. and the late O. D. Briggs, aged 10 months and 14 days.

At Murphy's, Calaveras county, July 31st, of congestion of the brain, Mrs. Clara M., wife of Volney Shearer, and daughter of Capt. Goodale Silsbee, of Amherst, Maine, aged 41 years 3 months.

☞ Portland and Bangor, (Me.) papers please copy.

In Bodega, August 1st, Maria Ames, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Near Sylville, Solano county, August 11th, Mary, wife of Valentine Fardner, aged 35 years.

In Sacramento, August 14th, E. A. Hopkins, a native of New York, aged 49 years 10 months.

In San Jose, August 15th, Mrs. Sarah Ann Darling, aged 63 years 10 months and 20 days.

San Francisco Jobbing Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY DODGE BROS. & CO., Wholesale Provision Merchants, 406 Front street.

Flour, extra, ₱ bbl.	6 00 @ 6 25
Do. Superfine	5 25 @ 5 50
Corn Meal, ₱ 100 lb.	4 00 @ 4 50
Wheat (new), ₱ 100 lb.	1 62½ @ 1 70
Oats, choice, (old) ₱ 100 lb.	1 62½ @ 1 75
Barley, ₱ 100 lb.	— 95 @ 1 00
Beans, ₱ lb.	— 2 @— 4
Potatoes (new), ₱ lb.	— ½ @— 1
Hay, ₱ ton	9 00 @ 18 50
Live Oak Wood, ₱ cord	7 — @ 8 00
Beef, on foot, ₱ lb.	— 2 @— 5
Beef, extra, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 5 @— 6
Sheep, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 4 @— 5
Lamb, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 5 @— 7
Hogs, on foot, ₱ lb.	— 10 @— 11½
Hogs, dressed, ₱ lb.	— 12½ @— 16
Groceries, Etc.	
Sugar, crushed, ₱ lb.	— 16½ @— 16¾
Do China, ₱ lb.	— 11½ @— 12
Coffee, Costa Rica, ₱ lb.	— 22 @— 22½
Do Rio, ₱ lb.	— 22 @— 22½
Tea, Japan, ₱ lb.	— 65 @— 75
Do Green ₱ lb.	— 50 @— 85
Carolina Rice, ₱ lb.	— 15 @— —
China Rice, ₱ lb.	— 8 @— 10
Coal Oil, ₱ gall.	— 180 @— —
Candles, ₱ lb.	— 19 @— 21
Ranch Butter, ₱ lb.	— 50 @— —
Isthmus do ₱ lb.	— 29 @— 32½
Cheese, California, ₱ lb.	— 18 @— 22½
Eggs, ₱ doz.	— 50 @— 52
Lard, ₱ lb.	— 22½ @— 25
Ham and Bacon ₱ lb.	— 22 @— 27½
Shoulders, ₱ lb.	— 16 @— 18

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As strengthening plasters, and for skin diseases, especially moth of the skin (lichen), and all unsightly discolorations, they are unsurpassed. In affections of the kidneys, in nervous diseases, stitches and epilepsy, in pains of the back, of the chest, and in tic doloreux and rheumatism, applied over or near the part where the pain is felt, their application is attended with the most satisfactory results

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Having much better facilities than any other house, parties about to purchase will find it greatly to their advantage to examine THIS STOCK BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.
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SEWING MACHINES,
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MOTTO.—The Singer Machine is the only Machine that will sew all kinds of cloth with all kinds of thread.
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MACHINES SOLD IN TWO YEARS!
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SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S
ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET,
which is entirely devoted to the subject. It will be sent gratis, with specimens of work.
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Purify the Blood.

To cure us when we are sick, the medicine we use must purify the blood. Consumption would never take away our dearest ones, if purgation with Brandreth's Pills had been sufficiently repeated during the attacks of Influenza, Colds and Coughs. Because the tubercles are a deposit from the blood, which Brandreth's Pills surely remove. Cancer, Canker, and all eruptions of the skin, are from impurities of the blood which would be entirely prevented if Brandreth's Pills were used in full, purifying doses, when our health is first broken by colds, rheumatism, billious affections, dysentery and other causes. Headaches and fevers of all kinds, even bowel affections, pains in different parts of the body, are all the consequence of matters retained in the blood beyond the time nature designed.

Brandreth's Pills, promptly used, even in a single dose of three, four or five, often suffices to produce a permanent cure and the impurities brought away are the best evidence of the great sanitary qualities of the Pills. Old age will be slow in his approaches, and his advance will be easy by the use of these Pills, which appear to aid the vital powers, and seem designed by nature as the natural medicine of man.

The Value of the Brandreth's Pills
depends upon their wonderful power in strengthening the principle of life, and weakening the principle of disease, and finally expelling it from the body. Let us consider the subject carefully—would disease affect us if our blood were pure? Then in proportion that BRANDRETH'S Pills purify the blood they tend to restore health. The very action upon the system which BRANDRETH'S Pills possess, convince all who use them that they remove only the impure humors. For if they took any of the healthy fluids from the body it would be weakened. But the contrary is the case.

Brandreth's Pills are composed of the simplest vegetables singly they have little or no effect, but in combination they are of wonderful power in eradicating disease, and have won themselves the just name of "Universal Remedy."

They Cure Dyspepsia, Reduce, Lessen and Expel the Principle of Disease.

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MR. LOUIS C. VOGT, publisher of the *Morristown Banner*, says in that paper, in the month of January, 1863, over his own signature, that this noble medicine, Brandreth's Pills, cured him of Dyspepsia and Costiveness, when all other medicine and advice which he had tried had proved altogether useless for his relief; and, further, that their effect is so pleasant that a child would not complain.

But their merits are well known; in full doses there is no surer purgative; in smaller ones they act as a gentle stimulus, curing costiveness, and purifying the blood. They are every day curing thousands who were deemed incurable until this blessed medicine was used.

It is now well known that the BRANDRETH PILLS have cured thousands of hopeless and helpless persons, even when the first physicians had pronounced them beyond all human means of relief. It is now not only well known that the BRANDRETH PILLS *do cure*, but it is also understood *how* they cure—by their purifying effect on the blood, they restore the body to health.

Principal Office for BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, BRANDRETH BUILDING, New York
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For sale by all respectable dealers in Medicine.
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Incorporated in March, 1861.
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Premiums received by this Company for Fire Insurance, are not sent to Eastern States nor to Europe, to enrich Stockholders there, but are accumulated for additional Security, to the Capital for the payment of Losses.
By Insuring in this Company, Home Enterprise is encouraged, and Local Insurance Capital is Increased.
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Jobbers and Country Merchants supplied upon the most favorable terms.
☞ Orders promptly and carefully executed.
We are also Agents for the sale of
Lillie's celebrated Wrought and Chilled Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, and Bank Locks.
The experience of years proves them to be the best Safes in the world.
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BUY THE
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Elastic Stitch Sewing Machine,
Because it is the simplest, most durable, easily learned, sews from original spools, the ONLY MACHINE THAT EMBROIDERS, executes the work of all other Machines, makes the ONLY RELIABLE STITCH, on FLANNELS or ELASTIC GOODS, and will sew Goods of any thickness without change of Tension.
EXAMINE, AND TEST THEM BEFORE BUYING.
J. W. J. PIERSON, Agent,
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GOLDEN CITY, W. F. Lapidge, Capt., Sept 2d.
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From Folsom street Wharf, at 9 o'clock A. M. punctually,
FOR PANAMA
Passengers will be conveyed from Panama to Aspinwall by the Panama Railroad Company, and from Aspinwall to New York by the Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Co.
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This Company issues Policies on more liberal terms than any other Company in the United States.
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ALL our Policies are indisputable after SEVEN YEARS, for causes usually deemed valid.
Thirty Days Grace
allowed on any renewal payment, and *the Policy held good* during the time.
Dividends declared Annually
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Managers of the Pacific Branch.
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To their Business,
Are now prepared to issue Policies on
MARINE, INLAND NAVIGATION
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FIRE RISKS,
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
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aug10-istf

Decidedly the best Instruction Book
FOR THE ORGAN,
—IS—
ZUNDEL'S MODERN SCHOOL,
Which meets the Student after he has obtained a moderate knowledge of the Elements of Music, and of the Key Board of the Organ, and conducts him
THROUGH ALL THE DETAILS
—OF—
Fingering, Touch, Stops, Pedal Playing, Etc.
TO A FULL AND
Complete Mastery of the Instrument.
Price in Parts, each $1 75. Complete, $4, on receipt of which copies will be mailed postpaid.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.
For sale by the Music Dealers of San Francisco.
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CAUTION!
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS are respectfully cautioned against using the name CABINET ORGANS as applied to any instruments but those of our make. This name is our trade mark, legally secured, and we shall feel compelled to seek legal redress for any infringements of our rights in regard to it.
PURCHASERS of instruments are respectfully advised that the CABINET ORGAN, made exclusively by us, is essentially different from harmoniums and all other small organs, upon which instruments we claim that it is an important improvement. The great reputation which the CABINET ORGANS have obtained, and the widely increasing demand for them, have influenced certain parties to advertise quite different instruments as CABINET ORGANS, in some cases, and in others, to represent to purchasers that harmoniums, and other reed organs are the same thing. The superiority of the CABINET ORGANS, which has given them their high reputation, and elicited such strong commendation from the most eminent organists and artists of the country, arises not merely from the superiority of their workmanship, but is the result in a large measure, of the several patents which are exclusively ours, and the employment of processes peculiar to ourselves, which are the result of long experience and extended experiment.
MASON & HAMLIN,
Boston.



A. KOHLER,
MUSIC DEALER
San Francisco.
Sole Agent for the Pacific States.
june1-istf

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
BENICIA.
The Fourteenth Year of this well-known Institution, commences July 26th, 1865. Catalogues containing all necessary information with regard to the school, can be obtained at the Book Stores in San Francisco, and also at the Seminary.
may18-3mis MISS M. ATKINS, PRINCIPAL.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For Boys under 14 years of age,
Fourth Street, between Jefferson and Grove
OAKLAND.
MISS MARY A. DOYLE......PRINCIPAL
Among the various establishments in California, there is not one especially conducted for young boys. Miss Doyle's School at Oakland is designed exactly to meet this requirement, where the pupils will receive not only the very best instruction in the solid branches and accomplishments, but, being under the constant supervision of the Principal, they will be trained in habits of obedience, order, and politeness, so necessary to success and happiness in life.
The health of the pupils will receive particular attention, and their diet and clothing be cared for as if under the watchful eye of a parent.
The location is eminently healthy, with plenty of ground for exercise.
An accomplished teacher of French, who is a native Parisienne, is a member of the household, and the French is at certain portions of each day prescribed as the only medium of familiar conversation.
TERMS—payable quarterly in advance, $30 per month, for board, washing and mending, and tuition in the English branches, vocal music with French inclusive.
In the case of very young pupils, who require special personal attendance, a small extra charge of $5 per month will be made for the same.
Instrumental Music and Drawing taught in the most thorough manner, and at the lowest possible prices.
No deduction for absence or sickness, save for one month.
$4 per month, or $1 per week for day pupils.
REFERENCES.
Reference is made, by permission, to the following gentlemen. Those in *italics* have had children under the care of the principal:
Rev Prof. Durant, College of California, Oakland.
Mark Brumagim, Esq., Banking house of Brumagim & Co., San Francisco.
Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Oakland.
E. D. Wheeler, Esq., Attorney at Law, corner Montgomery and California streets, San Francisco.
George Kellogg, Esq., of the firm of Flint, Peabody & Co., San Francisco. au12-tf

OAKLAND SEMINARY,
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES.
The next term of this Institution will commence on
Monday, July 24th, 1865.
In addition to the present corps of teachers, the services of the Rev. C. T., and Mrs. Mills have been secured. Rev. C. T. Mills, known to many of the clergymen of this State, late President of Oahu College, Sandwich Islands, is a graduate of Williams' College and of Union Theological Seminary, New York. Mrs. Mills is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke Female Seminary, and for three years a teacher with Miss Mary Lyon in that Institution.
Both Mr. and Mrs. Mills have had large experience in teaching and caring for the young. Mrs. Mills will devote herself largely to the younger scholars of the school, and both will labor for the physical, intellectual, and spiritual welfare of all the pupils, so far as is in their power.
For Catalogues containing full particulars, please address
MRS. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.
Catalogues can also be obtained at the principal bookstores on Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
july20-istf

OAKLAND SEMINARY,
—FOR—
YOUNG LADIES.
The seventh year of this Institution commenced on the 9th of January, 1865. Competent and experienced teachers fill each department of study. This school affords the advantages of a thorough English course; the Ancient and Modern Languages, Calisthenics, Gymnastics, Music, and all the Ornamental Branches. For Catalogues, containing full information, please address
MRS. G. M. BLAKE, Principal, Oakland.
Catalogues can be obtained at the bookstores on Montgomery street, San Francisco. mh9-tf

NAPA YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.
The next Session of this School—located in the healthy and beautiful town of Napa, will commence
Wednesday, July 5th, 1865.
The course of Study is thorough and comprehensive. Pupils can enter the Seminary at any time, and boarders will find it a retired and pleasant home.
For further particulars, apply to
MISS M. S. McDONALD, Principal.
dec29-ls3m

College of California.
TERMS OF ADMISSION.
Candidates for admission to the College must present to the Faculty testimonials of good moral character from their teachers or other reliable persons; and those who are admitted from other Colleges, are expected to produce certificates of admission in good standing.
For admission to the Freshman Class, candidates are examined in the following studies: Latin Grammar, Andrews and Stoddard's; Andrews' Latin Reader; Cæsar's Commentaries, first five books; Cicero's Select Orations; Virgil's Bucolics, and the first six books of the Æneid; Latin Prosody and Composition; Greek Grammar, Crosby's; Crosby's Greek Exercises through; Xenophon's Anabasis, first five books; Greek Testament, the two Gospels, Luke and John; the Greek Accents; English Grammar; Elements of Rhetoric; Geography; Higher Arithmetic; Algebra to Quadratic Equations; and the rudiments of French and Spanish.
No candidate will be admitted to this Class under the age of fourteen years, nor to an advanced standing without a corresponding increase of age.
The Examination will take place on TUESDAY, of Commencement Week, June 6th, or at the beginning of the College year, August 2d.
These terms of admission are published for the information of those who may be engaged in various parts of the State, or elsewhere, in preparing to enter the College. mh2-istf

Oakland College School.
The College School forms the Preparatory Department of the College of California, in which students are fitted in regular course for this, or any of the Eastern Colleges. It also offers unusual advantages to young men who desire to acquire a thorough English or business education, and who cannot pursue the full College course. Book-keeping and Penmanship are taught as well and thoroughly as they are in schools exclusively commercial.
THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT
is a school exclusively for boys of twelve years of age and under. Occupying their own ample grounds and separate buildings, the students of this Department enjoy the privilege of a home by themselves at the table, and under the care of the gentleman and lady who are their principal instructors, while at the same time they receive the advantages which can be afforded only in connection with large schools.
The Institution, with its graded divisions, forms, in connection with the College, a chain of Departments where, upon a consistent plan and with steady advancement, students may acquire a complete, solid and finished education. The grounds and building are ample and commodious. The place is distinguished for healthfulness and pleasantness, the corps of teachers is large and efficient; a watchful care is exercised over the entire well-being of the student.
The school is divided into two sessions of twenty-one weeks each; the summer session commencing on the 1st of August, and the winter session on the 15th of January. The summer vacation is six weeks; the winter vacation, four weeks.
The expenses for board, washing and tuition, in the Academic, Intermediate and Primary Departments respectfully, are $35, $33, and $30, per month, and for day-scholars, $6, $5 and $4. There are no extra charges, except for Instrumental Music, Drawing and Painting.
Catalogues and circulars, containing further information, may be obtained by addressing the Principal,
REV. I. H. BRAYTON,
may25-3m Oakland.

THE FARM.

AN APRIL PICTURE.

BY CLARA MORETON.

The April rain falls gently,
  Like tears from a maiden's eyes,
And the floating clouds glide lightly
  Over the azure skies;
And the soft, South wind is breathing
  New hope to the budding vine,
As it reacheth out its tendrils
  More trustingly to twine.
Oh! I love the gentle April rain,
Which rests like stars where the dew has lain.

In the East, a rainbow spreadeth
  In promise of watchful love—
A bright and beautiful banner
  That fairies might have wove,
With rays of gold and of purple—
  With the emerald's flashing light—
With the pure and stainless sapphire,
  The ruby glowing bright.
But we know the hand that placed it there;
And a type of love is the rainbow fair.

From the grass so lowly waving
  The violet lifteth its head;
And the pale and meek young crocus
  Peeps from its Winter bed,
And over the latticed trellice
  The "virgin bower" doth creep,
While down amidst the moss and leaves
  The hare-bell lies asleep.
The robin chirps from the trembling spray,
And the brown wren sings his sweetest lay.

Oh! love the gentle April,
  With her soft and balmy sighs,
Though her smiles are oft-times tearful,
  There's hope in her earnest eyes.
And sweet indeed is the lesson
  The grieving may learn alway,
Forever the weeping April
  Is followed by joyous May.
She weaveth flowers for her sister's tomb,
And in song and sunshine forgets her gloom.

THE MACHINE UNIVERSAL.

This machine existed at an early day in the world's history,—at a time when machinists were few. Still, it ranks among the first in importance, and, of all, it is the most worthy of consideration. Its record was traced in its origin by Adam, its first engineer. Then it existed in a rude state; its parts were imperfect, and not understood; experience and practice in its operations were required to give it the importance and perfection since attained. Its design is the result of no mechanical genius, although it has received the life-study of the most eminent minds of all ages of the world. Napoleon viewed it with admiration. Washington saw and pronounced it *good*. By it man grows and nations prosper! It is the Republic's pride and strength in time of peace, and safeguard and security in time of war. Without its power this nation would be insignificant and powerless, a body without sustenance, a branch without support.

This important and powerful machine is the *Farm*; the farmer is the engineer. The machinery is complex, and requires the constant exercise of forethought, care and vigilance, to run it with profit. Like other machines, it is subject to wear in its operations; accidents happen to it; a screw becomes loose, a wheel, cog, or bolt, may break, any of which might suspend the motion of the whole. Particular care should be taken to keep this machine in good working condition, to which end the *lubricating material* should be properly applied, with first-class conductors and operators, such as proper training, study and experience will make, and the Machine Universal will never prove a failure, but a source of profit and enjoyment to the farmer, a means of wealth and prosperity to the people, and a blessing inestimable to the world.—I. W. SANBORN, in *Boston Cultivator*.

RULES FOR MANAGEMENT OF COWS.

Never buy a cow of a dairyman, for if he is a good manager he will sell only his poor animals.

To determine which cows are best for keeping, try their milk separately and weigh the butter—for sometimes a cow may give much milk and little butter, and *vice versa*.

Cows should run dry six weeks before calving—if milked closely towards calving, the calves will be poorer.

A cow newly come in, should not drink cold water in cold weather, but moderately warm slop. Calves intended for raising, should be taken from the cow within a few days, and they will be less liable to suck when old. Feed them first with new milk for a time, then skim milk, then sour milk, taking care that all changes are gradual, by adding only a portion first; add gradually a little meal.

Calves well fed and taken care of, with a quart or two of meal daily in winter, will be double the size at two years they would have attained by common treatment.

Heifers thus treated may come in at two years old, and will be better than neglected animals at three, and one year of feeding saved.

Hearty eaters are desirable for cows, and they may usually be selected while calves. A dainty calf will be a dainty cow.

Heifers should become accustomed to be freely handled before calving, and drawing the teats.

They will then not be difficult to milk. Begin gradually, and never startle them.

In milking cows, divide the time as nearly as practicable between morning and evening, especially at time of early grass, that the udder may not suffer.

Persons who milk should keep the nails cut short—animals are sometimes hurt with sharp nails, and unjustly charged with restlessness.

Old cows should be fatted at fifteen years. The dairyman, therefore, who has fifteen cows, should raise a heifer calf every year to supply the vacancy—if the herd is thirty cows, he should raise two calves, and so forth.

Heifers dried up too early after calving, will run dry about the same time in after years—therefore, be careful to milk closely the first year, until about six weeks before calving.

Spring cows should come in while they are yet fed on hay, and before they are turned to grass, which will be more likely to prevent caked bag and milk fever.—*Annual Register*.

HOW TO PRESERVE A BOQUET.

A florist of many years experience, sends the following method of preserving boquets, to the *Scientific Artizan*:

"When you receive a boquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it into a vessel containing some soap-suds, which nourish the roots and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the boquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways in fresh water, the stock entering first into the water, keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with pure water; replace the boquet in the suds and the flowers will bloom as fresh as when first gathered. The soap-suds need to be changed every third day. By observing these rules, a boquet can be kept bright and beautiful for at least one month, and will last longer in a very passable state; but the attention to the fair frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed or the "last rose of summer" will *not* be left "blooming alone," but will speedily perish.

SELECTED RECIPES.

FLOATING ISLAND.—Beat the whites only of five eggs, until they form a stiff froth, then add a little at a time, four spoonfuls of powdered loaf sugar, and currant jelly, or syrup of any kind of preserves. Put rich milk or a custard with the yolks in the bottom of a glass or china bowl and put the float on the top.

POOR MAN'S JUMBLES.—Two bowls of flour, one of sugar, half of sour cream or buttermilk, a little soda and cinnamon; to be rolled thin and fried in hot fat or butter.

TEA CRACKERS.—Three teacupfuls of flour, one of lard, one of water, a large teaspoonfull of salt. Mix all together, put it on the pie-board and work it well, adding flour until stiff, short, and perfectly smooth. Roll out as thin as a knife blade, prick with a fork, and bake well, but do not brown.

OMELET.—Take four eggs, one tablespoonful of flour, one cup of milk, and a little salt. Beat the whites of the eggs separately and add to the above, (which should be well stirred together,) just before cooking. Butter a spider well, and when hot pour in the omelet. Cook very slowly on top of the stove, and keep the vessel covered.

BEET HASH.—Take cold boiled beets and potatoes, equal parts of each in summer and early autumn; in winter, one third beets, and two thirds potatoes; hash them, and fry or stew in milk and butter, with salt and pepper to suit taste. Heat slowly and thoroughly; if scorched it is spoiled. This is a nice preparation for a breakfast dish.

THE TOMATO AS FOOD.—A good medical authority ascribes to the tomato the following very important medical qualities:

1st. That the tomato is one of the most powerful aperients of the liver and other organs; where calomel is indicated, it is one of the most effective and the least harmful medical agents known to the profession.

2. That a chemical extract will be obtained from it that will supercede the use of calomel in the cure of disease.

3d. That he has successfully treated diarrhea with this article alone.

4th. That when used as an article of diet, it is almost sovereign for dyspepsia and indigestion.

5th. That it should be constantly used for daily food; either cooked or raw, or in the form of catsup, it is the most healthy article now in use.

[From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.]

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The Hawaiian *Gazette* of July 8th, received per the Polynesian, furnishes official and elaborate statistics exhibiting the principal domestic exports from Honolulu for the first quarter of the present year, and also a comparative statement of imports and exports for the first two quarters of 1864 and 1865. They will be read with general satisfaction. These figures tell their own tale, and show, very conclusively, that a quiet but steady progress has been going on in all the Islands, and that persevering efforts have been made by all classes towards promoting the agricultural interests of the Kingdom.

The total value of Domestic produce exported from January 1, to June 30, 1865, amounts to $773,143 88, while during the *whole* of the preceeding year, it amounted to $970,228 81, and during the two first quarters of that year to $458,918 26.

The total amount of sugar exported up to date is 9,220,449 lbs against 5,548,448 lbs during the corresponding period in 1864, showing an increase of 3,672,-051 lb. Molasses show a corresponding increase of 150,220 gallons.

During the second quarter of the present year the exports of coffee, cotton, goat skins and tallow have increased, while a decrease may be noted in the exportation of syrup, rice, salt, fungus, hides and pulu. In regard to rice, the next two quarters will bring up the arrear, as its cultivation is actively and extensively prosecuted on Kauai and Oahu.

The imports for the last two quarters amount to $686,879 41, against $703,187 61 for the corresponding period of 1864. This decrease is merely apparent, bearing as it does on bonded goods, and being easily accounted for. During the first two quarters of 1864, a large quantity of oil and bone was entered in bond, awaiting shipment; while during the first two quarters of this year the oil and bone were transhipped directly on board the Asia. In reality the *increase* of imports on goods paying duties amounts to $133,338 64.

Compared to our imports, our exports of domestic produce exhibit an *excess* of $86,264 47.

The scarcity of laborers is felt rather severely on some of the plantations, while on others the supply is quite equal to the demand.

The statistics of the last two years justify us in asserting that the country has safely passed the crises which began in 1857 and culminated in 1861. From an absolute dependence on the whaling fleet—from a complete reliance on the visits of foreign vessels—the local trade and capital of the Islands have slowly reverted to the cultivation of the soil—the only sure source of prosperity—the great agent of civilization, of morality, and of Christianity.

Eastern Markets.

[*From our Regular Correspondent.*]

NEW YORK, July 17, 1865.

Since the date of my last despatch the Invincible in Cooley's line has gone to sea, her cargo is of a very miscellaneous character and quite valuable. The bark Hamlet has also cleared with a cargo of 860 tons Anthracite and 150 casks Coal, and 187 cs Coal Oil, all on private account.

Freights to your port remain extremely dull and the prospects for the next two months are very unpromising; the non-working of the telegraph during the past twenty-five days has, no doubt, helped to increase the general dullness by delaying orders for goods, etc., which, if received, wounld have materially assisted in keeping up the appearance of some sort of activity. The advance in gold during the interval and the consequent advance in all articles of merchandise has also tended to keep buyers out of the market, although some of our agents have offered them inducements by materially lowering the rates of measurement freight, still there is no disposition to purchase for immediate shipment.

Owing to this extreme dullness, the competition between our agents is on the increase, and in order to get their vessels off—some of which have been on the berth for a very long time—parties have reduced their rates of freight from 65c to 52½@55c per foot, and even lower figures than these have been accepted for a lot of desirable freight; however, these rates are only asked for full ships, and as shippers are paying more attention to the class of vessels that are put on the berth, the clippers are doing as well as the others. Rates may be quoted at 50@70c per foot, 1@1¼c per lb. and $1@1 25 per keg for Nails, the outside quotations being for clippers.

The Dreadnought and the White Swallow are the only clippers on the berth at present, and they are taking the preference over all others for what little fine freight that is going forward; the former has on board 3,500 bxs Candles, 6 cks Butter, 25 bbls Pork, 45 hhds Bacon, 100 bbls Sugar, 350 cs Coal Oil, 1,100 pkgs Case Goods, 350 bbls Plaster, 1,500 kegs Nails, 67 tons Pig Iron, 2,145 bars R R Iron, together with sundry lots of Hardware, etc.; she will probably get off about the 30th inst.

The Mary Ogden will be the first vessel to get off, and probably the only one that will sail this month; her shipments yesterday included 500 cs Coal Oil.

The White Swallow, Franklin and Peruvian are doing scarcely anything beyond receiving a few lots from the Government; the ships to follow the above are doing less yet.

Since my last communication the engagements include the ship Fleetwing, 896 tons, for Cooley's line, the ship Cremorne, 1,091 tons, and a new bark, the Helen Angier, 719 tons, for Sutton's line; a new bark the Ranier, built for Pope & Talbot, arrived here on the 12th, she will probably take a cargo of Coal for your port.

The shipment of Butter to-day will amount to 4,585 firks. The brig Bogota which sailed for Aspinwall on the 12th inst., took for your port 686 firks Butter, and the steamer of the 1st inst., took 3,474 firks.

By a reference to the shipments of merchandise for the past six months compared with the same period last year, it will be seen that there has been a decided falling off in most of the leading articles.

Freights at Boston are, if anything, duller than at this port, only one vessel was got off last month and only one will be dispatched during the current month. Rates are weak at 45@60c ₽ foot, 1c ₽ lb, and $15@17 ₽ ton for Iron, etc.

The ship Nor'wester sailed from Portland on the 6th inst.; it will be remembered that she put in leaky after being out but a few days from this port.

A ship of 1,500 tons, named the Seminole, and intended for the trade to your port, was launched at Mystic on the 11th inst.; she is a three decker and is 210 feet in length, and is built in a most substantial manner.

The Secretary of the Treasury has information from the Cotton States upon which he estimates that the supply of Cotton will be over 2,250,000 bales, exclusive of the new crop, the prospects of which are said to be very promising.

The accounts of the crops from Europe are not at all flattering, and as the season advances there promises to be a good demand for our breadstuffs, of which we will have an abundance.

Our markets for a fortnight past, with a few exceptions, have been quiet, the recurrence of the National Holiday had its effects, though the upward tendency of the gold market has imparted more firmness to business.

In the Wool market there has been considerable activity and prices have advanced 5@7c ₽ lb. The demand has been mainly for Domestic Fleece and fine Foreign. The stock of old Wool is exceedingly light and the new crop comes in very slowly. The sales since the 1st inst. have been very large, amounting to over 1,350,000 lbs and 6,600 bales, and include 65,000 lbs California at 30@37c; 5,000 lbs do at 25c; 70,000 lbs and 40 bales do, also 20,000 lbs pulled do on private terms. The Assessors of Revenue have reported to the Department of Agriculture 1,704 woolen factories in operation in the United States; only 746 have reported the total number of pounds of Wool used during the year by them, being 118,729,000 lb. The present crop of Wool slightly exceeds 95,000,000 lbs, thus showing conclusively that the demands for this product exceeds the supply.

Hides have been comparatively quiet, the firmness of holders and the advance in gold having had a tendency to check the demand. The sales include 3,000 Wet Salted California at 8¼c gold; at Boston sales have been made of 1,500 Dry California at 22c and 1,400 Kips at 24c; California Hides are held at 16@16½c gold, stock on hand 37,400. Tallow has been in demand and prices have advanced ½c ₽ lb, closing at 11½c.

Coffee has been quite active though prices are a trifle lower; we quote Rio at 22c gold.

The demand for Pork is active and prices have advanced $4 50 ₽ bbl, closing at $28 25 for new Mess. Lard has been in demand and prices are 3c ₽ lb higher, closing at 22c. Bacon dull. Butter remains quiet at previous prices.

Raw Sugars have been in demand and prices are ¼c higher with an upward tendency; Refined are ¾c ₽ B higher for Crushed, closing at 19¾c.

Spirits Turpentine have been in more demand and prices have advanced from $1 40 to $1 90 ₽ gal, closing firm at $1 85.

Crude Oils are quiet at previous prices; Linseed is held at $1 20. Petroleum has also been quiet and closes at the same prices as before quoted, say for Crude 35c, Refined 52½c, in bond.

Raisins are higher owing to light supply; Layers $6 50@6 75; Bunch $5 50@5 75. Currants are lower, sales 13c.

Whisky has been rather steady, closing at $2 09½ ₽ gall.

Rice has been in active demand and as the stock is light prices tend upward, closing at $9@9 75 for Rangoon and $9 75@10 75 for Carolim.

Copper is quiet, though the large sales (1,400,000 lbs) having concentrated the stock, prices are higher, sales close at 30c for Lake and 29½c for Baltimore.

Nails are quiet at 5c for Cut. Pig Iron dull at $40@45 for Scotch.

New Bedford Oil Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 10TH, 1865.

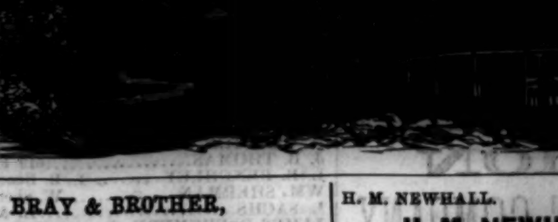
Sperm is quiet, with a sale of 70 bbls at $1 80 per gallon.

Whale is in moderate demand for manufacturing, and the sales embrace 1,140 bbls at $1 05, and 300 do at $1 08 per gal. Also 187 bbls dark and inferior, at 95c per gallon.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending July 10, 1865:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
For the week	220	240	2,800
Previously	17,966	54,140	456,000
From January 1, to date	18,186	54,380	458,800
Same time last year	37,985	48,652	560,500

Bark Vernon, Huckins, 10 days fm Teekalet; lumber to Pope & Talbot.

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CALIFORNIA DEPOSIT, $525,000.

OFFICE:

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Home Insurance Co., N. Y.	$3,400,000
Hartford Insurance Co. Hartford	1,500,000
Security Insurance Co., N. Y.	2,000,000
Phenix Insurance Co., N. Y.	1,000,000
Arctic Insurance Co., N. Y.	600,000
Washington Insurance Co	600,000
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Hartford.	

☞ Policies issued on Freights, Cargoes and Treasure, to and from all parts of the World. Also, Voyage War Risks taken on Hulls. Particular Average covered on imperishable Merchandise.

Losses payable in United States Gold Coin.

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Also, Against

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—ON—

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Subscriptions received and POSTAGE PREPAID upon Newspapers and Magazines, both American and English. The following is a partial list of what is received by every Steamer:

New York Journals.

PER ANNUM.

N Y Herald, (California edition) $4; N Y Weekly Herald, $4; N Y Weekly Tribune, $4; N Y Weekly Times, $4; N Y Weekly World, $4; N Y Weekly News, $4; N Y Weekly Day Book, $4; N Y Weekly Albion, $5 50; N Y Weekly Ledger, $4; N Y Sunday Dispatch, $4; N Y Sunday Mercury, $4; N Y Sunday Times, $4; N Y Sunday Atlas, $4; N Y Leader. $4; N Y Harper's Weekly, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, $4; N Y Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Illustrated Zeitung, (German,) $4; N Y Independent, $4; N Y Scientific American $4; N Y Home Journal, $4; N Y New Nation, $4; N Y Journal of Commerce, $4; N Y Post, $4; N Y Express, $4; N Y Scotch American Journal, $4; N Y Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, $4; N Y Weekly, $4; N Y Police Gazette, $4; N Y Clipper, $4; N Y Mercury, $4; N Y Rural New Yorker, $4; N Y Irish American, $4; N Y Tablet, $4; N Y Metropolitan Record, $4.

Boston Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Boston Journal, $4; Boston Transcript, $4; Boston Waverly Magazine, $4; Boston True Flag, $4; Boston Evening Gazette, $4; Boston Post and Statesman, $4; Boston Banner of Light, $4; Boston Littell's Living Age, $8; Boston Literary Companion, $4; Boston Flag of Our Union, $4; Boston Wide World, $4; Boston American Union, $4.

Philadelphia Journals.

PER ANNUM.

Philadelphia Forney's War Press, $4; Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Mercury, $4; Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, $4; Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper, $4.

Miscellaneous Papers.

PER ANNUM.

Baltimore Sun, $4; Baltimore Clipper, $4; Providence Journal, $4; Portland Transcript, $4; Portland Advertiser, $4; Portland Press, $4; St Louis Republican, $4; Missouri Democrat, $4; Chicago Journal, $4; Louisville Journal, $4; Cincinnati Commercial, $4; Cincinnati Times, $4; Cincinnati Tribune, $4; New Bedford Mercury, $4; Boston Shipping List, $7 50; Forney's Daily Press, $4; Newport Mercury, $4; Detroit Free Press, $4.

San Francisco Papers.

PER ANNUM.

San Francisco Weekly Bulletin, $5; San Francisco Alta California, $5; San Francisco Californian, $5; San Francisco American Flag, $5; San Francisco Argus, $8; San Francisco Golden Era, $4; San Francisco Sunday Mercury, $4; San Francisco Scientific and Mining Press, $5; San Francisco California Spirit of the Times, $5; San Francisco Irish News, $5; Sacramento Weekly Union, $5.

Monthly Periodicals.

PER ANNUM.

Harper's Monthly, $4; Continental Monthly, $4; Atlantic Monthly, $4; Knickerbocker Magazine, $4; Leslie's Family Magazine, $4; Lady's Friend, $2 Godey's Lady's Book, $4; Peterson's National Magazine, $3; Le Bon Ton, $6; Arthur's Home Magazine, 2 50; Lady's Repository, $4; Banker's Magazine, $6; Ballou's Dollar Magazine, $2 50; Rebellion Record, $6; Harper's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Leslie's Pictorial History of the War, $4; Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, 6; Merry's Museum, $2; American Agriculturist, $2; The Horticulturist, $3; Nick Nax, $2; Yankee Notions, $2; Merryman's Monthly, $2; Comic Monthly, 2; Phunny Phellow, $2; Budget of Fun, $2; Phunniest Phun, $2; Monthly Novelette, $3; Harper's Weekly, (monthly parts) $4; Leslie's Illustrated (monthly parts) 4; Waverly Magazine, (monthly parts) $5; Literary Companion, (monthly parts) $4; Illustrated London News of the World, (monthly parts) $14; Demorest's Mirror of Fashion, (quarterly) $1 50; Brownson's Review, each $1 25; Braithwaite's Retrospect, $3.

Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

PER ANNUM.

Illustrated London News, $13; Illustrated London Punch, $8; Illustrated London Fun, $8; Illustrated London Times, $10 50; Illustrated London News of the World $13 50; Illustrated London Queen, $14; London Journal, $4; London Weekly Dispatch, $13; London Index, $13; Bell's Life in London, $13; Once-a-Week, $8; Illustrated Sporting News, $4; London Saturday Review, $14; London Weekly Times, $10; London Mining Journal, $13; Blackwood's Magazine, $4; Electic Magazine, $6; Temple Bar Magazine, $6; Cornhill Magazine, $6; Once-a-Week (monthly parts), $6: All the Year Round (monthly parts), $6; Chambers' Journal, $4; London Art Journal, $15; London World of Fashion $6; Westminster Review, $3; North British Review, $8; London Quarterly Review, $3; Edinburgh Quarterly Review, $3; Congressional Globe, with Appendix, $8.

Newspapers or Periodicals not enumerated in the above list, will be promptly procured when desired. All orders for small packages of Stationery, New Novels, or Cutlery, filled promptly and forwarded by mail, or otherwise, as desired, to any part of the Pacific Coast.

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NOTICE.

Mr. GILBERT PALACHE has an interest in our business from this date.

H. M. NEWHALL & CO.

San Francisco, January 3, 1865 feb2-t

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Over the two hundred and sixty-nine Pianos entered for competition from all parts of the world.

The special correspondent of the New York Times says:

"Messrs, Steinway & Sons' indorsement by the Jurors is *emphatic, and stronger, and more to the point than that of any European Maker.*"

A constant supply of the above superior instruments can be found at the Agent's,

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Piano Tuning,

Done by a first class workman, from Steinway & Son's Factory, New York.

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DO YOU WANT CARDS, CIRCULARS, POSTERS, BILLHEADS,

Or any description of Printing neatly executed? Send your orders to TOWNE & BACON, 536 Clay Street, opposite Leidesdorff, and you will be satisfied with the quality of the work, and the price charged for it.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL.

F. E. WEYGANT having sold his entire interest in the Tremont House, Jackson street, is now prepared to devote his whole attention to his patrons at the well-known

"INTERNATIONAL,"

Jackson Street, above Montgomery Street,

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This House has lately had extensive additions, and a thorough renovation, including new beds, which makes it one of the largest (AND BEING CONDUCTED ON TEMPERANCE PRINCIPLES) the most quiet and best appointed Hotel, on the Pacific Coast.

BARBER SHOP ATTACHED TO THE HOTEL.

☞ Free Cold and Warm Shower Baths for the Guests of the House.

Persons arriving on Boats or Cars will always find the International Coach in readiness to convey them to the House. FREE OF CHARGE. mar3

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(Successor to COX, WILLCUTT & CO.)

IMPORTER OF

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—AGENT FOR—

Kirby & Co's TANNERY,

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WARD'S PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

These Shirts are too well known, both on the Pacific Coast and the Eastern States to need any comments; a trial will satisfy the most fastidious. A full assortment Gent's fine Furnishing Goods.

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CHAS. CLAYTON, San Francisco. SAML' S. JOHNSON, Santa Clara.

C. CLAYTON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Dealers in

FLOUR AND GRAIN,

323 CLAY STREET, BELOW FRONT,

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Liberal cash advances made on Consignments, and Storage furnished in Fire Proof Warehouses, at lowest rates.

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Jobbing and Retail Grocer.

FAMILIES, MILLS, SHIPS,

AND

FARMERS

Supplied, and Goods delivered to all parts of the City.

Corner of Front and Jackson streets,

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L. B. BENCHLEY & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

English and American Hardware,

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FARMERS', MECHANICS'

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306 AND 308 BATTERY STREET,

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HENRY DUTTON & SON,

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Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

CALIFORNIA

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Eastern Provisions

Receive Consignments of

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From all parts of the State,

And keep constantly on Hand

EASTERN BACON,

Lard, Butter,

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Cranberries.

For sale in quantities to suit.

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641 Sacramento Street, corner of Webb,

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EVERY VARIETY OF FUNERAL equipments constantly on hand, and furnished at the lowest prices for the same quality of material.

Sole agent for BARSTOW'S PATENT METALLIC BURIAL CASKETS.

Interments procured in Lone Mountain and all the other Cemeteries. feb22-3m

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STEAM BOILER WORKS,

The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL orders for New Work or the repairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞ Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts San Francisco.

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Vulcan Iron Works Co

[Established 1850.]

First, Natoma and Fremont Streets.

Iron Founders, Steam Engine and Locomotive Builders,

Boiler Makers, and Workers in Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper.

These works have lately been increased by the addition of New shops on Fremont Street, doubling the capacity of the original establishment. Their facilities for turning out machinery promptly and efficiently, are now unequaled in the State. Their Boiler Works have also been enlarged correspondingly.

The Company are now prepared to execute orders for all classes of Machinery and Boiler Work, such as Mining, Steamship, and Steamboat Machinery, Railroad Machinery, Locomotives, Car Trucks, Car Wheels, Housings and Irons; Flouring Mills, Quartz Mills, Sugar Mills, and Manufacturing Machinery of every kind.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Hepburn & Peterson Reducing Pan and Amalgamator and Separators;
Moore's Improved Howell Quartz Crusher;
Hope's Amalgamator and Separator;
Fauchery's Quartz Grinder and Water Wheel;
Jonval's Improved Water Wheels; and
Stevens' Piston Packing Rings.

They have a large assortment of Patterns for Pumping and Hoisting Machinery, Gearing, Pullies, Water Mill Irons, Hydraulic and Screw Presses, Retorts, Furnaces, Grate Bars, House Fronts, Ornamental Fence Posts and Paling, Stoves, Ranges, etc., etc.

Quartz Stampers, Shoes and Dies, of best Hard Iron Quartz Screens of Russia Iron punched to order, feb16

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IRON WORKS,

Nos. 19, 21, 23 and 25 First Street,

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Manufacture all kinds of

MACHINERY

Steam Engines, Quartz Mills,

Saw Mill Irons, Flour Mill, and Agricultural Machinery, Hoisting Gear, Mining Pumps, Crushers, Grinders, Amalgamators, Arastras, Waters Pipes, etc.

WHEELER & RANDALL'S

New Grinder and Amalgamator

TYLER'S

Improved Water Wheel,

giving the greatest power, at lower cost, than any Wheel in use. There are over 800 running, giving universal satisfaction.

Sole Manufacturers of

KNOX'S AMALGAMATORS.

—With—

Palmer's Patent Steam Chest,

Superior for working either Gold or Silver Ores.

Genuine White Iron Stamp Shoes and Dies,

made from Iron Imported by us for this particular purpose.

Having been engaged for the past eight years in Quartz Mining, and being conversant with all the improvements, either in Mining or Milling, we are prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, the most perfect Machinery for reducing Ores, or saving either Gold or Silver. jy21

Miners' Foundry and Machine Works

First Street, between Howard and Folsom,

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HOWLAND, ANGELL & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Machinery and Castings of all Kinds

Quartz Mills, Flouring Mills, Saw Mills, Sugar Mills

AND

Sugar Refinery Machinery, Tanks, Pans, et

Quartz Grinders, and Paint Mills, Shingle Machines,

Steam Engines and Boilers,

STEAMBOAT WORK AND HEAVY FORGING

Amalgamators,

All the different kinds in use, and some just introduced

STEAM AMALGAMATING PANS,

Suited to all the various processes for extracting

SILVER.

Mining Pumps, Retorts, and everything connected with Mining.

Cast and Wrought Iron Pipe, Water Wheel Castings, Reaction, Turbine, Central Discharge, and other kinds of Water Wheels.

Machinery for Reducing and Amalgamating Ores, Made in sections, so they can be packed.

Every Description of Castings, Iron or Brass.

HOWLAND'S ROTARY QUARTZ MILLS,

Small sized Stamp Mills and Amalgamators, complete for Prospecting.

☞ Our patterns are all new, made within the last three years. We claim to belong to the PROGRESSIVE age, and ignore "Old Fogyism" in Machinery, and aim to IMPROVE every new machine or Pattern we get up.

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Stationary and Marine

STEAM ENGINES,

Quartz, Flour, and Saw Mill Work,

Pumping and Hoisting Machinery.

VARNEY'S, WHEELER'S, and other kinds

—OF—

Amalgamating Pans.

STEAM BOILERS, WATER PIPE

And other similar work.

EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

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GREEN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINE.

Particular attention is invited to this Engine, which as a FUEL SAVER, is superior to any other manufactured in the United States.

Within the last twelve months we have added very largely to our former very liberal facilities for turning out the best description of work, with dispatch. Our prices will be as low as they can possibly be made, consistently with our purpose to allow none but first class work to leave our establishment.

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PAINTS, OILS,

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WINDOW GLASS,

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BOOK-BINDER,

PAPER RULER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER

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BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, etc. ruled to order at the shortest notice.

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